



**The Corporation**

OF

**The City of Capetown**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health,**

**T. SHADICK HIGGINS,**

**M.D., B.S., B.Sc., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.; D.P.H., Cantab.;  
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.**

**For the year ended 30th June, 1926.**



# THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN;

## APPENDIX No. 9.

### Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Cape Town for the year 1925-26 together with an account of the work of the Health Department during the year.

#### *Vital Statistics.*

The general tendency of birth and death rates in recent years has continued. The birth rate for Europeans is still declining and in 1925-26 was again the lowest recorded for the City. The birth rate amongst non-Europeans, however, remains at a high level, though for the year under review it was somewhat lower than in the year before.

With regard to the general death rate it is satisfactory to be able to state that this was the lowest on record for the City, both for Europeans and non-Europeans. This mortality amongst the non-Europeans, however, is disproportionately high, being 2.6 times as great as that amongst Europeans. Nevertheless the natural increase in the population (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was much greater amongst the non-Europeans than the Europeans.

The infant mortality rate for Europeans was the lowest ever recorded for the City. For non-Europeans the rate was slightly higher than in the year before, and 2.7 times as great as the European rate.

#### *Infectious Diseases.*

The year was on the whole favourable in regard to infectious disease. Measles and whooping cough both continued comparatively quiescent, and the deaths from enteric fever were less than in any former year. The prevalence of and mortality from diphtheria remained somewhat high, though less than in the previous year. Scarlet fever, which varies in a periodical and fairly regular manner, is at present in a phase of increase, and the number of cases reported in the year 1925-26 was greater than in any of the previous four years. There was, however, hardly any mortality from it. Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and infective encephalitis (both infectious diseases of the brain) were more prevalent than in any former year on record, and, though the number of cases was small, so fatal were they that the deaths from the two diseases together exceeded in number those from either enteric fever or diphtheria. The prevalent conditions of overcrowding in the poorer quarters of the City are probably favouring the occurrence of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.





The position in regard to the menace of bubonic plague calls for serious attention. Although the number of human cases reported in the country has been less every year since the outbreak of three years ago, the invaded area has come gradually nearer to Capetown. It is now only 200 miles away. Fortunately the Cape Peninsula and the neighbouring parts of the Cape Province are free from plague infection, but the present position in the country, considered in conjunction with the prevalence of rats in the town and veld rodents in the country, is such as to call for every reasonable effort being made to reduce the number of rodents and exclude them from buildings. With this object the anti-rodent staff of the City Council has been strengthened during the year under review. An attack has been made on veld rodents in the parts of the Cape Flats which lie within the Municipal boundaries. This is still continuing and a great reduction in the number of these rodents has resulted.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

The number of deaths from tuberculosis year by year, both for Europeans and non-Europeans, is several times as great as from all the other notifiable infectious diseases put together. Amongst such diseases tuberculosis presents much the greatest problem. A direct attack is being made upon it by the treatment of cases at Nelspoort Sanatorium, the isolation of a limited number of advanced cases in the City Hospital, the maintenance of a tuberculosis clinic, and by other means. The response in recent years as shown by the death rates has been disappointing, but in 1925-26 there was a small but definite improvement upon the previous two years. There are two directions in which the campaign against the disease can be improved. One is by reducing the amount of tuberculosis infection in the community by increasing the proportion of advanced cases that are isolated in hospital. This will involve an increase in the number of beds available for the purpose. Such increase should be considerable, and will involve a corresponding increase in expenditure. The other direction in which improvement is needed is in the provision of a properly equipped tuberculosis clinic in a central position in town, to take the place of the present defective arrangements at the City Hospital, and probably one or more branches. Important as the direct attack on the disease is, it is not to be overlooked in the consideration of the prevention of consumption that amongst the important indirect causes of the disease are poverty, under-nourishment, overcrowding and bad housing generally, lack of sunlight and fresh air, bad industrial conditions, and alcoholism; and that the relief of such conditions as these is of vital importance in eradicating tuberculosis and improving the public health generally.

#### *Venereal Disease.*

The free treatment of cases of venereal disease with the object firstly of rendering the patients non-infectious and so checking the spread of infection, and secondly of curing them, is being continued. During the year under review a second treatment centre was opened at Salt River and the first treatment centre was removed from the premises in town to the new clinic which has been built and equipped at the City Hospital, Portswood Road. New wards for 24 in-patients suffering from venereal disease were also opened during the year at the City Hospital. The prevention of venereal disease still remains an urgent problem.

#### *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

Progress has been made with the scheme for the prevention of infant mortality. Well appointed "centres" have been equipped at Claremont and Maitland, the latter having been completed during the year under review, and



it is hoped that in the near future new premises will be provided in Capetown, Woodstock and in the suburbs. With the provision of such centres it will be possible to undertake the dental treatment of mothers and children, and possibly also the treatment of the defects found by the medical inspection of school children. During and since the year under review pre-natal clinics have been established at all five of the existing infant welfare centres, and three additional health visitors have been appointed. It is hoped that three more will shortly be added. Of the six new health visitors, one will devote her time to tuberculosis work, and one to social welfare, the other four being for maternity and child welfare work. Another innovation that has been introduced since the end of the year is the treatment at certain of the "centres" of syphilitic mothers and children attending them.

The midwifery service available for the poorer sections of the people is very unsatisfactory, many of the practising midwives being entirely unsuitable. It is to be hoped that the Government's proposals for the better regulation of the practice of midwifery will become law in the course of next year.

#### *Housing.*

In previous Annual Reports stress has been laid upon the evils to public health arising from the shortage of dwelling houses. Owing to the disproportion between the annual increase of the population of Capetown and the number of new dwelling houses built, the shortage has increased year by year, and it is a conservative estimate to say that 3,000 new dwelling houses are now required to make up the deficiency arising from the annual shortage during the past 10 years. So far from the deficiency being overcome the number of new dwellings now being built year by year is insufficient for the housing of the current increase in population. Had it not been for the Council's efforts in the provision of houses the shortage would have been still greater. Good results have been obtained by the Council's schemes, especially at Athlone (Jamestown), but to place the housing of the people on a satisfactory basis the building of new houses still needs to be greatly increased. The evils resulting from the housing position are so serious that from the public health point of view the solution of this problem may be regarded as the most pressing need of the time.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance that I have received during the year from all members of the staff of the Health Department, and for the support which has been accorded me by the Chairman and Members of your Health and Building Regulations Committee and other Members of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

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November, 1926.

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LEADING STATISTICS.

			European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 37,847 Acres.						
Total Population	..	..	111,765	98,191	209,956	..
Population (excluding N'dabeni Native Location)	..	..	111,750	92,860	204,610	—
			<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth-rate	..	..	20·93	48·55	33·47	22·01
Death-rate	..	..	9·66	25·52	16·87	10·00
Infant Mortality rate	..		65·18	175·49	138·21	62·37
Tuberculosis death-rate	..		0·63	3·96	2·14	0·68
Enteric Incidence rate	..		0·78	1·08	0·91	—
Enteric Death-rate	..	..	0·07	0·18	0·12	0·07

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The figures for N'dabeni Native Location are excluded from these rates.

*A.* Corrected for outward transfers.

*B.* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.





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# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

*For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of the 52 weeks ended 2nd July, 1926. All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days.*

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### SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

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#### GENERAL (INCLUDING SEWERAGE AND REFUSE REMOVAL).

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole Municipality, and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the north-east, is backed on the other sides by Table Mountain and its outlying mass known as Lion's Head and Signal Hill. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and the flatter ground below and is well placed for drainage. It has been sewered for many years, the sewage flowing into the sea at Green Point Lighthouse.

The Suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. The marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven, extend along the Atlantic sea-board to the west, curving with the coast in a southerly direction. Green Point and Sea Point are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head, and, like Capetown proper, are well placed for drainage and have been sewered for many years, the sewage flowing into the sea on the Sea Point front opposite Hall Road Railway Station. Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven are on the slopes between Lion's Head and the sea and are also well placed for drainage. They have no sewerage system and are to a large extent composed of bungalows of a temporary type of construction, but the number of good brick houses is rapidly increasing there.

The "Southern Suburbs" extend to the east around Devil's Peak from the other extremity of Capetown proper and are stretched along the road which passes at the foot of the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until it reaches False Bay. These suburbs are successively known as Woodstock, Salt River, Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, Retreat, Lakeside, Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay. The Municipality is cut into two separate portions by the fact that the suburb of Wynberg is incorporated as a separate municipality. It does not appear, however, that Wynberg is any more distinct from the metropolitan area of Capetown than are the other southern suburbs.

Beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction is that part of the Municipality known as the Maitland Ward which extends along the shore of Table Bay.

The part of the chain of the southern suburbs which is on the sloping land at the foot of the Table Mountain range is well placed for purposes of drainage. These suburbs extend, however, to a varying distance up to about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles in an easterly direction from the suburban railway line over the sandy Cape Flats, which lie, very little above sea level, around Devil's Peak and to the east of the mountain range. The natural drainage here is bad and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during most of the winter.

With the exception of the suburbs on the False Bay coast (Kalk Bay, St. James and Muizenberg), which have been sewered for many years, the sewage being discharged on to the sand dunes on the False Bay shore, the southern suburbs, including the Maitland Ward, were without sewerage until recently and were served by the pail closet system. The sewerage scheme for this part of the Municipality was begun in 1916, and at present the installation of water-carriage



drainage in the developed portion of the Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray Wards is practically complete. At the present time (December, 1926) there are 26 houses in these wards from which stercus collections are still made. In the Woodstock, Salt River and Maitland Wards the corresponding figure is 1,301. The sewage from the Southern Suburbs is treated biologically and by irrigation on the Flats near Athlone and the effluent is discharged into the Black River.

The houses which still remain to be connected to the Southern Suburbs Sewers in the areas which will be drained into the sewers now constructed or under construction, chiefly have pail closets from which the stercus is removed by wagon once a week or more often and deposited and dug in at various selected sites.

At Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven also there is no sewerage. The stercus from these districts is collected and discharged by a fixed pipe into the sea at Bakoven. The collections are made weekly and additional removals at any time on request. A fixed charge is made of 7s. 6d. per installation and 1s. per weekly removal and 6d. per additional removal. 353 houses are served in this manner by the Council. Some of the houses at Camps Bay have w.c's and "septic tanks."

Since the 1st January, 1926, the Council have undertaken the weekly collection of stercus from all rateable property in the "added areas" of Wards 12, 13, and 14 on the Cape Flats. An initial charge of 7s. 6d. per installation is made, but no charge for removals or renewals. The system is not yet in full operation, and is being gradually extended. All properties to which the stercus carts can get access will be served, but there are a number of houses in certain parts which will remain inaccessible until practicable roads have been constructed. At the present time, December, 1926, the number of houses thus served in the "added areas" amounted approximately to 600 in Ward 12, 200 in Ward 13, and 240 in Ward 14. At the other houses in these districts the householders make their own arrangements for the disposal of stercus, and these are generally unsatisfactory.

The removal of house refuse is carried out daily (except Sundays) in Capetown proper and parts of Sea Point; four times a week in the rest of the Sea Point Ward, throughout Woodstock, in Maitland, except Kensington and Rugby, and in the central parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont; and three times a week in the Kensington and Rugby districts, in the outer parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont, in Camps Bay and in Kalk Bay Ward. In the Kalk Bay Ward, however, the hotels are served daily except Sundays. The refuse is all tipped at sites at Camps Bay, Sea Point, Woodstock, Salt River mouth, Maitland, Mowbray, Mowbray Flats, Claremont Flats, Lakeside, and other parts of the Municipality, and at Bellville. There are no house refuse removals at Athlone and other outlying parts of the Cape Flats in Wards 12, 13 and 14.

The provision of free stercus removals throughout the Flats will make for improvement. The sanitation of the estates which have been, and are still springing up, in these "added areas" is most unsatisfactory. Some of them are at present without roads, water service or sanitary removals, and in many cases the dwellings have been constructed with little regard for the building regulations. If suitable hard roads were constructed in place of the existing sand tracks, a very great improvement would result, and the introduction of sanitary conditions would be hastened. Another serious problem in certain of these districts, especially Athlone, is that of land drainage. Throughout the winter much of the land here is under water.

## CLIMATE.

Capetown is highly favoured in regard to climate. It has an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable, there being no great extremes of heat or cold. The Cape Peninsula is in the area of winter rainfall, but occasional showers occur throughout the year. During the winter the rain-bearing winds from the north-west prevail, and in the summer the south-easterly winds are more frequent. The humidity is only moderate. The parts of the Municipality on the two sea-boards are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attraction of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables J to N on Pages cviii to cxii.

From the point of view of public health, Capetown definitely belongs to the



temperate zone, and tropical diseases are conspicuously absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The question of the social welfare of the labouring classes is one of prime importance from the point of view of the public health. There are no statistics available which enable an exact comparison to be made of the health conditions of these classes on the one hand and the comparatively well-to-do classes on the other. But an idea of the contrast in the health conditions may be obtained by a comparison of the vital statistics in wards chiefly inhabited by one or other class. Advantage has been taken of the censuses of 1921 and 1926 to obtain reliable annual death-rates for the wards of the Municipality for the five years, 1921-22 to 1925-26 (See table on page xv). For this period the mean of the European rates for the Harbour (2), West Central (3), Castle (7), and Woodstock (8) Wards, may be compared with the mean of corresponding rates for the Sea Point (1), Kloof (4), Park (5), and Kalk Bay (14) Wards. It is found that the mean general death rate (European) in the former group is 69 per cent. greater than in the latter, the mean infant mortality rate (European) 95 per cent. greater in the former than in the latter, and the mean tuberculosis death rate (European) 104 per cent. greater in the former than the latter. There is good reason for attributing the greater mortality in the former group of wards to the worse social conditions prevailing there. Another comparison can be made between the vital statistics of the non-European population (which belongs almost entirely to the labouring classes) on the one hand and the European population (which is largely, though not exclusively, "better-class") on the other. The figures in this report show that the general death-rate amongst non-Europeans for the year under review was 2.6 times, the infant mortality rate 2.7 times, and the tuberculosis death-rate 6.3 times as great as the corresponding rates amongst Europeans. Amongst the causes of these striking differences must be placed the bad social conditions of many of the non-European population.

Economic factors, such as "real wages," and the cost of living, play a leading rôle in determining these social conditions. These will not be further considered in this report. But there are certain associated subjects which call for mention. One of these is the question of what public provision is made for tempering the disaster which faces the working class individual or family when the bread winner is laid aside by sickness or finds himself out of work. Experience in other countries shows that money wisely spent in shielding the poor from destitution in such circumstances as these is well repaid in increased public health and efficiency, and, indeed, is essential if the labouring classes are to be maintained in a state of good health.

For this purpose provision is made in different countries for pensions for such classes as the aged, the infirm, and widows with young children; compulsory State insurance schemes are in vogue to provide against sickness and unemployment; and adequate schemes for poor relief are in operation to deal with those cases of distress which are not provided for under these headings. Sickness insurance carries with it free treatment under a State medical service: and poor relief is not only given in the form of assistance to people in their own homes, but suitable institutions and hospitals are provided for the shelter of destitute persons, whether adults or children who need that kind of care. Apart from the out-relief given by the Board of Aid, schemes of this nature are practically non-existent in Capetown, and this is to the detriment of the public health of the poorer classes. From the health point of view the question of the care of the poor urgently calls for attention.

The housing of the working classes is another important factor in the conjoint social and public health problem. For many years only a fraction of the working class houses have been built that are required to accommodate the steady increase in the Capetown population, which is estimated at almost 5,000 per annum, and a position of great urgency has resulted. Statistics in this connection are given elsewhere in this report (See page lxvi).

The medical treatment of the poor is closely related to their other economic needs. At the present time, owing to poverty, and their lack of proper accommodation and resources for home treatment, a considerable section of the population is not adequately provided for from this point of view. The extension and

improvement of the public hospitals in Capetown, in connection with the medical school of the University; are urgently needed and it is satisfactory to record that definite steps to this end have now been taken by the Administrator and the Hospital Board. The provision of adequate medical and nursing attention in the homes of the poor also calls for consideration.

Other social questions especially affecting the non-European population, such as education and temperance, also have a direct bearing on the public health.

The various vital statistics of this and former years which will be found in this report show a gratifying advance in many respects. Nevertheless need for more attention to certain aspects of the social wants of the community is reflected in the unsatisfactory figures for the European population of the poorer Wards and for the non-European population as a whole.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. W. Freestone, Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of unemployed persons on the books, of vacancies referred by employers to that Department and of vacancies filled.

Month.	Current Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1925 :						
July .. ..	314	205	30	27	30	23
August .. ..	286	476	37	60	37	60
September ..	153	210	15	384	15	383
October .. ..	132	179	38	76	38	76
November ..	107	107	29	87	29	87
December ..	85	65	49	107	49	81
1926 .. ..						
January .. ..	101	97	27	176	27	176
February .. ..	137	110	82	76	82	76
March .. ..	147	316	85	42	85	42
April .. ..	112	319	70	43	70	43
May .. ..	134	263	32	43	32	43
June .. ..	108	506	37	24	37	24
	—	—	531	1,145	531	1,114

In reference to these figures Mr. Freestone remarks, " This year has been more successful from the point of employment for skilled and semi-skilled workers. Unfortunately there are not sufficient opportunities offering to absorb all the unskilled men (Europeans and Coloured) now unemployed. Relief works are being dispensed with and it is hoped will not be again resorted to. The question of unemployment is not acute with the exception mentioned."

#### RELIEF.

In Capetown the relief of distress is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid, which, since 1st October, 1924, has taken the place of the Capetown and Wynberg General Board of Aid constituted in 1919. The new Board consists of the Mayor and three members nominated by the City Council, two nominated by the Administrator and three other members. It obtains its funds from public donations and grants from the Municipality and Provincial Administration.

The Secretary of the Board has kindly supplied me with the following information. During the year ended 30th June, 1926, the Board dealt with 1,285 fresh applications for relief and with 14,562 applications in respect of old cases. £16,712 0s. 9d. was expended in relief, of which £2,680 16s. 2d. was obtained from voluntary sources. This is in addition to " rations to necessitous persons " provided by the Provincial Administration in accordance with Ordinance No. 4



of 1919. The Corporation subsidy, during the year ended 30th June, 1926, amounted to £7,215, in addition to a sum of £740 in respect of assistance to the dependents of men on relief works. At the present time (December, 1926) the following cases are in receipt of regular monthly grants from the Board; 312 widows, 147 widows with children, 30 spinsters, 44 old men, 337 married couples (total 870 cases). The average monthly payments to these cases amount to £774.

The Board of Aid gives out-relief only and has no institution for the treatment of such of the destitute, either sick or otherwise, as need dealing with on in-door lines. There is a limited amount of accommodation for the sick or aged from Capetown in the Capetown Infirmary (formerly known as the Old Somerset Hospital) under the Provincial Administration.

There is no doubt that defective nutrition is one of the most powerful factors in the causation of tuberculosis and other forms of illness, and an adequate and generous system of relief carefully controlled and administered would have important effects in the prevention of disease and would be a true economy.

In connection with relief works instituted by the City Council, employment was given to an average of 333 men during the year ended 30th June, 1926, made up of an average of 280 Europeans (200 married and 80 single) and 53 non-Europeans (50 married and 3 single). £13,197 10s. 7d. was spent by the City Council on relief works of which the Government's share was £4,595 10s. 5d., leaving a net cost to the Council of £8,602 0s. 2d. In addition to the relief works included in this expenditure, relief workers were employed on the Loan Works at the Native Township, Langa; the High Level Roads, Muizenberg and Green Point; and the marine drive, Woodstock; and the amount recovered from the Government in respect of their share of this expenditure during the same period was £2,177 5s. 0d.

Government grants in respect of "committed children" are given at the discretion of the Magistrate. The grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 per month for non-European. They are distributed by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1926, the money paid out amounted to £5,687. Maintenance orders for 178 children were granted, and 241 maintenance orders were renewed, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 419, of whom rather more than half were European. Twenty-six committals were cancelled, and four "committed children" died. Maintenance money is administered partly as mothers' pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children; and partly as grants for orphaned children who have no relatives in a position to maintain them.

The Society for the Protection of Child Life also find that the Non-Support Office, established at the Capetown Magistrate's Court, is of great value in connection with children in regard to whom the fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payments in support. The fathers are required to make their payments through the Non-Support Office instead of to the mothers personally, and they are thereby less able to avoid their responsibilities. During the year ended 30th June, 1926, £12,142 was received from the fathers by the office. The monthly sum received increased from £517 in July, 1924, and £863 in July, 1925, to £1,145 in June, 1926.

#### HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

With the exception of the City Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, which are dealt with on page xxviii and in the Medical Superintendent's report at page lxxvii, these services in the Cape Peninsula are not administered by the City Council, although the Council contributes towards the funds of the Cape Hospital Board. The amount contributed by the Council in the calendar year 1925 was £7,052. The Cape Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and the Cape Divisional Council with the municipalities included therein. As from October 26th, 1926, the constitution of the Board has been altered. From that date it is composed of eighteen members, of whom three are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, six by the local authorities and six by the registered contributors. The Capetown City Council has two representatives. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources and from contributions from the local authorities concerned and Government subsidy. In



the year ended 31st December, 1925, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £77,183 14s. 10d. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated in the following tables extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1925-26.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS															
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1924.		Admitted during 1925.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1925.		Died during 1925.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1925.		Total.	Percentages.		
															Fre.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset H. ..	263	119	85	1,729	1,351	1,848	1,436	1,547	1,205	161	123	140	108	3,284	64·53	19·88	15·59
Woodstock H...	64	39	19	549	353	588	372	519	301	41	46	28	25	960	50·31	18·44	31·25
Rondebosch and Mowbray C.H.	35	13	7	333	147	346	154	318	134	12	12	16	8	500	44·40	28·20	27·40
Wynberg (Victoria) H. ..	64	35	22	540	358	575	380	509	326	35	26	31	28	955	48·48	23·56	27·96
Simonstown-Kalk Bay H.	26	3	13	125	148	128	161	120	136	6	16	2	9	289	26·30	56·05	17·65
Peninsula Maternity H. ..	24	3	11	209	497	212	508	204	494	1	3	7	11	720	7·64	91·53	0·83
	476	212	157	3,485	2,854	3,697	3,011	3,217	2,596	256	226	224	189	6,708	50·95	30·07	18·98
Eaton Home ..	44	26	4	253	109	279	113	259	110	..	..	20	3	392	88·78	11·22	..
McGregor Home	26	38	..	256	..	294	..	262	..	..	..	32	..	294	86·39	13·61	..
	70	64	4	509	109	573	113	521	110	..	..	52	3	686	87·75	12·25	..

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS AND AVERAGE DAILY COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1924.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patients.	
	In Patients.		Out Patients (Attendances).					
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
1. Somerset Hospital .. ..	88,027	83,386	25,820	26,025	241·17	227·83	s. d. 8 4·94	s. d. 8 11·91
2. Woodstock Hospital .. ..	20,774	20,728	10,874	10,638	56·92	56·63	5 7·23	6 2·11
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital .. ..	10,476	10,798	388	483	28·70	29·50	7 2·13	7 8·09
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	21,251	20,688	1,660	1,590	58·22	56·52	6 7·63	7 0·39
5. Simonstown — Kalk Bay Hospital .. ..	5,020	5,381	372	442	13·75	14·70	10 2·64	9 6·51
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	6,927	7,056	426	167	18·98	19·28	9 6·42	9 6·59
7. Eaton Convalescent Home..	10,129	9,726	..	..	27·75	26·57	3 11·89	3 11·58
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	8,278	7,638	..	..	22·68	20·87	2 5·79	2 7·65
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary	.	..	31,903	32,571	..	..	..	..
10. C.H.B. District Nursing Or- ganisation .. ..	..	..	19,805	18,007	..	..	.	..

Attention is called to the work of the District Nursing Organisation. Nine district nurses are engaged in this service, and an increasing number of visits made every year. The importance of district nursing is of the highest grade from the point of view of the public health. The majority of cases of illness have to be treated in their own homes and amongst the poor. There is a great deal of avoidable suffering and mortality due to the lack of proper facilities for home treatment. The staff of visiting nurses ought to be considerably



strengthened. A striking contrast is afforded by a comparison of the number of nurses (55, together with 131 probationers) employed in the hospitals of the Cape Hospital Board with the number (nine) engaged in connection with their District Nursing Organisation.

The work of the Free Dispensary also needs extending to parts of the Peninsula not at present adequately supplied with the facilities it affords.

In addition to the foregoing public hospitals there is the Capetown Infirmary, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons from the Cape Province. There is accommodation in the hospital for 539 persons (European males, 199; non-European males, 146; European females, 81; non-European females, 113). The cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 30th June, 1926, 202 new cases were admitted of which 145 came from Capetown. Practically all were chronic and bedridden.

#### OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are two school medical officers to serve the whole of the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service.

A dental clinic for children is maintained by the Society for the Protection of Child Life at their offices at 29, Buitenkant Street. They have limited accommodation and the work is done by Honorary Dentists who attend in rotation. Only children under the age of 11 are treated, and the schools are dealt with one at a time in succession. During the year ended 30th June, 1926, 76 clinics were held at which there were 983 attendances. 270 new patients were attended to and 179 treatments completed.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is administered by the Union Health Department. So also is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

### SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Until the year 1924-25 births and deaths were recorded on two bases, viz.: (1) "crude," including all births and deaths which occurred in Capetown, and (2) "Corrected for visitors," obtained from the "crude" figures by deducting births and deaths of non-residents which occurred in Capetown (outward transfers). There was not available complete information about births and deaths of Capetown residents which took place outside Capetown (inward transfers), and it was therefore not possible to obtain figures fully corrected for inward as well as outward transfers.

The Director of Census recently brought into operation a system whereby in regard to Europeans only he furnishes to medical officers of health lists of outward and inward transfers (births and deaths), and 1924-25 was the first year in which this information was available for the Capetown statistics. In making the corrections for those transfers, the figures of the Director of Census and Statistics are accepted for inward transfers, but for outward transfers the figures obtained by the Medical Officer of Health from the local registration returns are taken in preference to the lists supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics.

The information from the Director of Census and Statistics in regard to inward transfers does not include home addresses and cannot, therefore, be incorporated in ward statistics. It only applies to Europeans and, therefore, does not enable the statistics as to non-Europeans or the total population to be corrected for inward transfers. It is most desirable that the system should be made complete and applied to the non-European population also.

As a result of the foregoing considerations, birth and death statistics in this report are stated variously as (1) crude or uncorrected, (2) corrected for outward transfers, and (3) corrected for outward and inward transfers.

Births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration and not to the date of occurrence.

On the 23rd January, 1925, the Capetown municipal boundaries were enlarged so as to include the N'dabeni Native Location. The population of the location enumerated at the census of 4/5th May, 1926, was 5,346 (15 European and 5,331 non-European). In this report all the statistics, including the population, are exclusive of this added area, unless the contrary is stated.

## POPULATION.

The census of population which was taken at midnight between the 4th and 5th May, 1926, considered in conjunction with the census of the 3rd and 4th May, 1921, enables more satisfactory estimates of the population of the Municipality and of its constituent wards, to be made for the year under review than was the case in the immediately preceding years. This is especially so in regard to the non-European population, the estimate of which was previously not on a satisfactory basis. In the country generally the intermediate census of 1926 was confined to Europeans, but by special arrangement with the Director of Census and Statistics in Capetown and certain other municipalities it was made to include non-Europeans also. The decennial census of 1921 included both Europeans and non-Europeans.

In the following table are set out the provisional results of the census of the 4/5th May, 1926, with the corresponding figures for the census of 3/4th May, 1921:—

Municipal Ward.	1926 (Provisional Figures).			1921 Census.		
	European.	Non-European.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
1. Sea Point .. ..	13,394	2,590	15,984	11,175	2,371	13,546
2. Harbour .. ..	4,474	4,534	9,008	5,047	4,077	9,124
3. West Central .. ..	1,851	4,607	6,458	1,834	3,538	5,372
4. Kloof .. ..	9,984	6,693	16,677	9,231	5,972	15,203
5. Park .. ..	9,531	2,037	11,568	9,210	2,251	11,461
6. East Central .. ..	6,789	15,543	22,332	5,909	13,427	19,336
7. Castle .. ..	3,193	12,644	15,837	4,145	10,719	14,864
8. Woodstock .. ..	11,878	6,200	18,078	11,282	5,159	16,441
9. Salt River .. ..	11,406	6,577	17,983	11,564	5,759	17,323
10. Mowbray .. ..	12,008	3,421	15,429	9,290	3,644	12,934
*11. Maitland .. ..	4,969	5,045	10,014	3,751	4,348	8,099
12. Rondebosch .. ..	6,755	10,283	17,038	6,339	8,540	14,879
13. Claremont .. ..	8,507	9,794	18,301	6,669	7,711	14,380
14. Kalk Bay .. ..	5,313	3,753	9,066	4,952	3,791	8,743
†N'dabeni Native Location (part of Ward 11) ..	15	5,331	5,346	Not included in Cape town Municipality in 1921.		
Langa (not yet allocated to a Ward) .. ..	—	—	—			
‡Harbour and Shipping, Table Bay .. ..	2,481	—	2,481	905	344	1,249
City of Capetown .. ..	112,548	99,052	211,600	101,303	81,651	182,954

\*Exclusive of figures for N'dabeni Location.

†Population of N'dabeni Native Location, 1921 : Europeans 16, Non-Europeans 4,042, total 4,058.

‡Non-Europeans not enumerated in 1926.

These figures, provisional only, are subject to revision. It has, however, been considered advisable to adopt them in estimating the mean population of the Municipality for the year under review. The estimates of population for previous years since 1921 have to be revised in the light of these figures, and in Table C on page ci this has been done.

The opportunity has been taken of showing the vital statistics for each of the wards of the municipality based on the births and deaths for the five years 1921-22 to 1925-26 and the populations enumerated at the censuses of 1921 and 1926. These figures, which give the most reliable statistical comparisons between the wards that are available, are shown in the following table.



Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, for an average year of 365 days based on the 5 years 1921-22 to 1925-26; calculated on the Populations as enumerated at the censuses of 1921 and 1926: classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers.

Wards.	Birth-Rates per 1,000 persons.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Death-Rates per 1,000 persons.		Natural Increase per 1,000 persons.		Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.		Death-Rates from Tuber- culosis (all forms) per 1,000 persons.	
	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.
1. Sea Point ..	15.03	16.04	3.88	46.00	7.80	7.06	7.23	8.98	34.45	105.00	0.52	1.28
2. Harbour ..	17.76	31.31	7.58	29.06	15.03	22.77	2.73	8.54	85.31	163.72	0.84	4.80
3. Central (West)	18.60	57.85	13.37	22.53	13.84	31.05	4.76	26.80	104.65	171.31	1.08	4.44
4. Kloof ..	15.03	47.34	6.61	20.69	8.37	22.51	6.66	24.83	57.85	154.51	0.66	3.55
5. Park ..	14.39	34.64	5.47	39.25	8.50	15.87	5.89	18.77	33.97	153.64	0.70	2.05
6. Central (East)	21.79	52.64	5.89	25.80	11.58	28.88	10.21	23.76	74.71	194.68	1.16	4.66
7. Castle ..	33.84	57.10	10.74	20.29	13.39	29.07	20.45	28.03	84.69	167.71	1.32	5.43
8. Woodstock ..	31.80	50.63	5.35	22.32	12.41	25.19	19.39	25.44	90.81	171.39	1.15	4.41
9. Salt River ..	30.36	55.55	5.15	22.91	11.72	29.74	18.64	25.81	95.54	198.38	0.92	3.61
10. Mowbray ..	19.49	43.22	4.21	26.18	9.67	18.56	9.82	24.66	51.72	154.45	0.84	3.17
11. *Maitland ..	30.97	78.03	3.53	31.67	10.49	49.80	20.48	28.23	82.47	205.53	0.96	6.22
12. Rondebosch ..	19.97	47.38	4.57	27.32	9.88	27.78	10.09	19.60	66.97	203.21	0.67	3.21
13. Claremont ..	25.69	48.38	4.08	19.29	9.43	23.39	16.26	24.99	59.12	171.75	0.47	3.70
14. Kalk Bay ..	16.51	48.54	2.58	31.37	7.60	23.85	8.91	24.69	61.03	186.27	0.27	3.75
*City ..	21.62	50.37	5.37	24.70	10.15	27.01	11.47	23.36	71.82	181.08	0.79	4.15

\* Not including N'dabeni Location, which was incorporated in January, 1925.

The population of the Municipality of Capetown exclusive of the recently added areas of N'dabeni and Langa, estimated for the 31st December, 1925 (the middle of the year under review) is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European .. ..	54,796	56,954	111,750
Non-European .. ..	46,106	46,754	92,860
All Classes .. ..	100,902	103,708	204,610

In calculating the rates for the year 1925-26 in this report, these figures are used and births and deaths at N'dabeni are excluded (there were no births or deaths at Langa during the year).

The population of the whole municipality, including N'dabeni and Langa, estimated for the 31st December, 1925, is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European .. ..	54,803	50,324	105,127
Non-European .. ..	56,962	47,867	104,829
All Classes .. ..	111,765	98,191	209,956

The estimated populations in the various wards of the city based on the census of 1921 and 1926 and calculated for the 31st December, 1925, are as follows:—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Classes.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point .. ..	13,233	2,573	15,806
2	Harbour .. ..	4,511	4,503	9,014
3	West Central .. ..	1,850	4,526	6,376
4	Kloof .. ..	9,931	6,643	16,574
5	Park .. ..	9,509	2,051	11,560
6	East Central .. ..	6,726	15,393	22,119
7	Castle .. ..	3,250	12,505	15,755
8	Woodstock .. ..	11,837	6,124	17,961
9	Salt River .. ..	11,416	6,519	17,935
10	Mowbray .. ..	11,803	3,435	15,238
11	Maitland .. ..	4,876	4,995	9,871
12	Rondebosch .. ..	6,727	10,156	16,883
13	Claremont .. ..	8,371	9,639	18,010
14	Kalk Bay .. ..	5,289	3,754	9,043
	City .. ..	109,329	92,816	202,145

The figures for N'dabeni Native Location and those for the Harbour and Shipping have been excluded from the above figures.

AREA.

The area of the Municipality amounts to 37,847 acres and the length of the Main Road passing through the Municipality of Capetown (with Wynberg) from the Municipal boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about 25 miles.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year 1925-26 as having occurred in Capetown numbered 7,106 (2,524 European, 4,580 non-European, and 2 of unknown race).

Included in these figures are 276 births (192 European and 84 non-European) which took place in Capetown but did not belong thereto (outward transfers). The numbers of Capetown births corrected for outward transfers were therefore 6,830 (2,332 European, 4,496 non-European and 2 of unknown race).

According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there were also 121 European births (60 male and 61 female) which belonged to Capetown but occurred outside the Municipality (inward transfers) bringing the European births for Capetown, corrected for outward and inward transfers, to 2,453.

The birth rates for Capetown for the year 1925-26 per 1,000 population were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	22·65 (uncorrected).
„	..	20·93 (corrected for outward transfers).
„	..	22·01 (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	49·46 (uncorrected).
„	..	48·55 (corrected for outward transfers).
All Classes	..	34·82 (uncorrected).
„	..	33·47 (corrected for outward transfers).

The difference between the number of births and deaths in the year is the natural increase in population. This for All Classes amounted to 3,329 (uncorrected) and 3,388 (corrected for outward transfers); for Europeans 1,242 (uncorrected), 1,256 (corrected for outward transfers), and 1,339 (corrected for outward and inward transfers); and for non-Europeans, 2,088 (uncorrected) and 2,133 (corrected for outward transfers). It will be seen from these figures that in spite of their higher death rate the natural increase of the non-European section of the Capetown population exceeded that of the European section by 760. The corresponding rates of natural increase per 1,000 population amounted to the following:—

Europeans	..	11·14 (uncorrected).
„	..	11·27 (corrected for outward transfers).
„	..	12·02 (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	22·55 (uncorrected).
„	..	23·03 (corrected for outward transfers).
All Classes	..	16·31 (uncorrected).
„	..	16·60 (corrected for outward transfers).

The yearly birth rates and rates of natural increase since Unification are set out in Table C on page ci.

In Table D on page cii the births, illegitimate births and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for wards and race.

In the following Table the births for the year are tabulated according to sex and legitimacy.

1925-26.							
Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
A European .. ..	1,100	1,123	48	61	1,148	1,184	2,332
A Non-European .. ..	1,707	1,701	536	552	2,243	2,253	4,496
A All Races .. ..	2,807	2,824	584	613	3,391	3,439*	6,830*
B European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,208	1,245	2,453

A. Corrected for outward transfers.  
B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.  
\* Including 2 female births counted as illegitimate, of race unknown.



The number of male births per 100 female births (excluding births in Capetown which did not belong thereto; outward transfers) was 96·96 amongst Europeans and 99·56 amongst non-Europeans. In 1924-25 the corresponding figures were 104·1 and 106·3, in 1923-24, 114·2 and 106·5, and in 1922-23, 98·8 and 107·7.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 4·67 amongst Europeans and 24·20 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C on page ci.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 458, of which 89 were European, 368 non-European and 1 of unknown race. Of these, 14 (8 European and 6 non-European) though occurring in Capetown did not belong thereto, the number of still-births corrected for outward transfers being therefore 444 (81 European, 362 non-European and 1 of unknown race).

In Table B on page c the births and still-births will be found classified for wards, race, sex and legitimacy.

1,286 births (735 European and 551 non-European) and 84 still-births (34 European and 50 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the Municipality, and of these 248 births (175 European and 73 non-European) and 19 still-births (14 European and 5 non-European) did not belong to Capetown. The births in institutions corrected for outward transfers were therefore 1,038 live births (560 European and 478 non-European) and 65 still-births (20 European and 45 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 15·2 of all live-births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 24·0 amongst Europeans and 10·8 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures in 1924-25 were 23·3 for Europeans and 10·5 for non-Europeans; in 1923-24, 21·2 for Europeans and 11·8 for non-Europeans; and in 1922-23, 23·3 for Europeans and 11·9 for non-Europeans.

Births in N'dabeni Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding the births in N'dabeni Location will be found in Table I on page cvii.

For purposes of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns and in England and Wales are set out in Table E on page ciii.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year 1925-26 as having taken place in Capetown numbered 3,777 (1,282 European, 2,492 non-European and 3 of unknown race).

Included in these figures are 335 deaths (206 European and 129 non-European) of persons who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents (outward transfers). The number of Capetown deaths corrected for outward transfers was therefore 3,442 (1,076 European, 2,363 non-European and 3 of unknown race). According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there were also 38 European deaths (26 male and 12 female) of Capetown residents which occurred outside the Municipality (inward transfers). These bring the European deaths for Capetown, corrected for outward and inward transfers, to 1,114.

The death rates for Capetown for the year 1925-26 per 1,000 population were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	11·50 (uncorrected).
„	..	9·66 (corrected for outward transfers).
„	..	10·00 (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	26·91 (uncorrected).
„	..	25·52 (corrected for outward transfers).
All Classes	..	18·51 (uncorrected).
„	..	16·87 (corrected for outward transfers).

The yearly death rates since Unification are set out in Table C on page ci. From this it will be seen that both the European and non-European death rates for the year under review are the lowest recorded since Unification. The non-European death rate corrected for outward transfers was 2·6 times as great as the European.

In Table E on page ciii the death-rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns and in England and Wales are set out for purposes of comparison.

In Table A on pages lxxxii to xcix the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and wards.

In the following table the leading causes of death are shown for a series of years:—

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

Diseases.	Race.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Average for 10 years.	1925.	Death Rates per 1,000 population.
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Average for 10 years.	1925.	1926.	
Enteric Fever	..	8 28	14 32	12 31	18 33	21 42	37 46	21 42	22 27	12 20	8 20	17.3 32.1	8 18	0.07 0.19
Small Pox	..	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Chicken Pox	..	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 0.1	— 1	— 0.01
Measles	..	2 —	20 147	1 7	3 2	9 12	2 27	— —	3 21	20 116	1 2	6.1 33.4	— 6	— 0.06
Scarlet Fever..	..	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.5 —	— 1	— 0.01
Whooping Cough	..	2 2	12 20	10 40	7 22	10 29	16 41	— 5	8 25	21 69	4 10	9.0 26.3	5 20	0.04 0.22
Diphtheria and Croup	..	17 19	10 13	7 11	3 10	8 12	5 3	8 6	11 5	9 11	17 8	9.5 9.8	8 11	0.07 0.12
Influenza	..	4 3	10 4	5 10	864 2893	2 5	1 18	5 10	6 5	3 3	25 30	92.5 298.1	13 22	0.12 0.24
Erysipelas	..	— 1	3 1	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 1	1 —	— —	— 1	1 2	1.0 0.6	— —	— —
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	..	64 286	75 346	63 293	52 252	58 261	55 288	87 237	61 303	72 336	82 372	66.9 297.4	57 313	0.51 3.38
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	..	9 37	20 84	15 60	23 50	22 43	18 46	14 49	18 52	7 63	13 50	15.9 53.4	13 54	0.12 0.58



CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		Average for 10 years.		1925.		1926.		Death Rates per 1,000 population.	
		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		Average for 10 years.		1925.		1926.		Average for 10 years.	
Cancer, Malignant Diseases.	Eur. Non-E.	62	34	94	42	84	39	76	42	77	29	106	39	91	43	94	43	113	49	107	54	90.4	41.4	112	65	112	65	0.93	0.50
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	7	5	3	3	5	1	7	2	6	2	4	7	5	2.7	4.8	5	13	5	13	0.03	0.06
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism & Apoplexy	Eur. Non-E.	50	62	70	64	57	66	67	62	72	81	59	51	65	64	65	58	73	50	38	36	61.6	59.4	40	41	40	41	0.63	0.72
Heart Disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	118	136	123	141	140	138	125	124	133	125	182	130	159	145	159	142	139	172	191	193	146.9	144.6	180	205	180	205	1.51	1.76
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ..	Eur. Non-E.	109	434	147	535	99	490	289	853	116	601	132	665	157	589	130	641	126	641	89	488	139.4	593.7	97	494	97	494	1.43	7.22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	100	315	105	399	108	332	125	320	94	309	139	460	85	305	66	349	92	365	102	491	101.6	364.5	84	429	84	429	1.04	4.43
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur. Non-E.	42	45	46	55	45	52	29	44	43	49	36	58	54	67	38	76	53	55	32	71	41.8	57.2	43	57	43	57	0.43	0.70
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	7	-	2	1	4	-	4	6	6	4	4	2	7	4	5	5	3	-	6	2.4	4.8	-	13	-	13	0.02	0.06
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth	Eur. Non-E.	43	135	69	132	53	135	50	119	50	142	67	144	45	134	49	124	35	142	52	159	51.3	136.6	40	159	40	159	0.53	1.66
Injuries ..	Eur. Non-E.	17	12	19	21	18	24	24	15	15	21	11	28	27	25	21	22	17	19	32	28	20.1	21.5	27	31	27	31	0.21	0.26

0.36  
1.72  
0.24  
0.33

It will be observed from the foregoing table that 1925-26 was a favourable year in regard to mortality from measles and whooping cough, and also from apoplectic and respiratory diseases. The decline in deaths from enteric fever which has shown itself in recent years has continued, the mortality from that disease in 1925-26 being the lowest on record. From diphtheria, however, the mortality continued somewhat high. The mortality from tuberculosis was less than in the previous year, but still, especially amongst the non-Europeans, fails to show the diminution compared with the previous 10 years that might be hoped for. From diarrhoeal diseases the mortality was high amongst non-Europeans but amongst Europeans rather low compared with previous years. The deaths from heart disease, rheumatic fever and influenza were above the average, and the recorded deaths from cancer continue to increase.

In Table D on page cii will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

Deaths in the N'dabeni Native Location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars concerning the deaths in N'dabeni Location will be found in Table I on page cvii.

#### DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa (inward transfers).

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.
Old Somerset Hospital (now Capetown Infirmary).	Male	48	37	33	16	15	21
	Female	17	20	12	13	5	7
Somerset Hospital .. .. .	Male	115	84	83	68	32	16
	Female	34	54	28	45	6	9
City Hospital .. .. .	Male	31	71	22	61	9	10
	Female	20	57	15	53	5	4
Woodstock Cottage Hospital ..	Male	16	21	15	19	1	2
	Female	21	18	19	17	2	1
Mowbray and Rondebosch Cottage Hospital.	Male	6	9	6	5	—	4
	Female	8	5	6	4	2	1
The Monastery Hospital .. ..	Male	14	—	8	—	6	—
	Female	14	—	11	—	3	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home ..	Male	13	—	6	—	7	—
	Female	3	—	—	—	3	—
Monte Rosa Hospital .. .. .	Male	9	—	4	—	5	—
	Female	5	—	—	—	5	—
Deaconess Hospital .. .. .	Male	11	—	7	—	4	—
	Female	15	—	12	—	3	—
Hof Street Nursing Home .. ..	Male	10	—	6	—	4	—
	Female	5	—	2	—	3	—
The Orchards Nursing Home ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kloof Street Nursing Home .. ..	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noordzee Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	1	—	3	—
Rhodes Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Beach Road Nursing Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home .. .. .	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	3	—	1	—
Waverley Maternity Home .. ..	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peninsula Maternity Home .. ..	Male	2	6	1	6	1	—
	Female	3	9	2	9	1	—
Sandgate Maternity Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nurse Moller's Maternity Home ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Monica's Home .. .. .	Male	—	3	—	2	—	1
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vrede Oord Maternity Home .. ..	Male	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Magdalena Huis .. .. .	Male	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—



Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.
Lady Buxton Home .. .. .	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dorcas Homes .. .. .	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
All Saints Home .. .. .	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nazareth House .. .. .	Male	4	—	2	—	2	—
	Female	4	—	2	—	2	—
Ladies' Christian Home .. .. .	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
Princess Christian Home .. .. .	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home .. .. .	Male	4	—	1	—	3	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valkenberg Mental Hospital .. .. .	Male	32	41	15	21	17	20
	Female	30	19	15	8	15	11
Alexandra Institution .. .. .	Male	6	—	1	—	5	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Capetown Gaol .. .. .	Male	2	9	—	3	2	6
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction .. .. .	Male	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	—	2	—	1	—	1
Totals .. .. .	Male	343	284	218	204	125	80
	Female	208	186	147	152	61	34
European Deaths belonging to Capetown which occurred in institutions outside the Municipality (inward transfers):							
General Hospitals .. .. .	Male	11	—	11	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Nursing Homes .. .. .	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Institutions .. .. .	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	Male	14	—	14	—	—	—
	Female	7	—	7	—	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 27·0 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 43·0 and of non-European deaths, 18·9. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 25·8, 41·4 and 18·3. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 300 (186 European and 114 non-European) did not belong to Capetown, and, on making the necessary deductions, the percentages (corrected for outward transfers become 20·9, 33·9 and 15·1 respectively. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the true Capetown European percentage of deaths in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 34·6.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are the deaths which occurred in the hospital at the N'dabeni Native Location. The particulars concerning same will be found in Table I on page cvii.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table the deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex, and the figures for the previous year shown. The deaths in N'dabeni Native Location are excluded.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	1925-1926.*									No. of Weeks.	1924-1925.†								
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.				European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l
July ..	4	40	40	80	38	39	77	94	67	161	5	66	39	105	63	38	101	124	118	242
August ..	4	54	40	94	52	40	92	76	74	150	4	64	44	108	62	41	103	106	86	192
September ..	5	62	55	117	57	54	111	98	106	204	5	55	48	103	49	46	95	89	101	190
October ..	4	53	42	95	51	40	91	80	72	152	4	42	33	75	40	32	72	65	73	138
November ..	4	33	35	68	32	34	66	97	81	178	4	36	26	62	32	25	57	86	79	165
December ..	5	59	42	101	57	40	97	130	113	243	5	64	46	110	62	46	108	136	127	263
January ..	4	42	33	75	41	32	73	83	100	183	4	45	40	85	41	37	78	111	100	211
February ..	4	43	43	86	40	43	83	100	94	194	4	57	41	98	52	40	92	115	108	223
March ..	5	50	46	96	48	45	93	126	99	225	5	67	61	128	62	59	121	127	128	255
April ..	4	48	36	84	47	33	80	87	97	184	4	48	42	90	45	37	82	90	87	177
May ..	4	64	33	97	61	33	94	109	104	213	4	60	39	99	55	37	92	89	117	206
June ..	5	74	47	121	72	47	119	155	121	276	5	68	63	131	65	61	126	116	133	249
Year ..	52	622	492	1,114	596	480	1,076	1,235	1,128	2,363	53	672	522	1,194	628	499	1,127	1,254	1,257	2,511

\* This table does not include the deaths of three females of unknown race, newly born, belonging to August and December, 1925, and January, 1926, respectively.  
† This table does not include the death of a male of unknown race, newly born, belonging to July, 1924.  
A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers; non-European corrected for outward transfers only) in each month of the year:—

Diseases.	Race.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Year
		(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks)	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(4 Weeks).	(5 Weeks).	(52 Weeks).
Enteric Fever .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	8
	Non-E.	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	3	2	2	17
Small-pox .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	Non-E.	3	3	—	4	2	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	20
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	8
	Non-E.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	11
Influenza .. ..	Eur.	1	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	13
	Non-E.	4	1	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	3	2	22
Erysipelas .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System .. ..	Eur.	4	5	5	6	1	7	3	6	3	8	8	7	63
	Non-E.	25	19	26	21	28	33	20	21	29	21	40	30	313
Tuberculosis, other Forms	Eur.	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	12
	Non-E.	4	2	7	6	8	8	5	3	2	5	2	2	54
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	Eur.	9	12	14	5	7	10	12	5	10	7	9	12	112
	Non-E.	1	2	7	6	7	9	4	5	7	5	5	7	65
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
	Non-E.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	13
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy	Eur.	1	4	5	3	—	1	2	4	4	3	6	7	40
	Non-E.	5	2	3	7	1	2	1	—	4	2	6	8	41
Heart Disease .. ..	Eur.	21	16	21	15	11	13	11	13	13	14	17	23	191
	Non-E.	8	22	22	13	10	17	13	21	8	19	23	29	205
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy .. ..	Eur.	8	22	10	8	7	3	6	4	4	2	7	16	97
	Non-E.	39	38	54	40	35	35	34	35	38	34	33	79	494
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur.	3	2	1	2	6	19	14	11	6	13	6	3	86
	Non-E.	11	8	16	12	37	59	59	52	75	41	34	25	429
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	Eur.	2	1	2	8	3	5	3	2	7	4	5	4	46
	Non-E.	1	3	6	8	7	5	2	6	8	3	3	5	57
Puerperal Fever .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	2	—	2	13
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth	Eur.	2	2	7	2	5	3	1	2	5	5	3	3	40
	Non-E.	14	13	17	5	7	18	14	16	18	6	16	15	159
Injuries .. ..	Eur.	1	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	27
	Non-E.	3	4	2	2	5	3	—	1	2	2	4	3	31

Reference to Tables J to N on pages cviii to cxii will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The Capetown deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex:—

Race.	Deaths.					
	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
European .. ..	733	549	596	480	622	492
Non-European .. ..	1,328	1,164	1,235	1,128	—	—
All Classes .. ..	2,061	1,716*	1,831	1,611*	—	—

\*Including deaths of 3 females of unknown race.



The corresponding death-rates are shown in the following table:—

Race.	Death-rate per 1,000 population concerned.					
	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
European .. .. .	13·41	9·67	10·91	8·45	11·38	8·66
Non-European .. .. .	28·88	24·96	26·86	24·20	—	—
All Classes .. .. .	20·48	16·59*	18·20	15·57*	—	—

\*Including deaths of 3 females of unknown race.

It will be seen from the above figures that amongst Europeans the death-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) amongst males was 31·4 per cent. greater than amongst females; and amongst non-Europeans the death-rate (corrected for outward transfers) amongst males was 11 per cent. greater than amongst females.

AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarised in the following table:—

	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of all Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. <i>Europeans</i> :						
Under 1 year .. .. .	79	74	153	12·70	15·04	13·73
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	24	29	53	3·86	5·89	4·76
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	47	35	82	7·55	7·12	7·36
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	282	193	475	45·34	39·23	42·64
„ 65 years .. .. .	190	161	351	30·55	32·72	31·51
Total European deaths ..	622	492	1,114	100·00	100·00	100·00
B. <i>Non-Europeans</i> :						
Under 1 year .. .. .	442	384	826	33·74	32·85	33·32
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	247	242	489	18·86	20·70	19·73
„ 5 „ 25 years	131	160	291	10·00	13·69	11·74
„ 25 „ 65 „	403	282	685	30·76	24·12	27·63
„ 65 years .. .. .	87	101	188	6·64	8·64	7·58
Total Non-European Deaths	1,310	1,169	2,479	100·00	100·00	100·00

- A. Corrected for inward and outward transfers.
- B. Corrected for outward transfers and including deaths in N'dabeni Native Location.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 18·5 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 53 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 26 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 65 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year of age registered during the year 1925-26 as having taken place in Capetown numbered 957 (161 European, 793 non-European, and 3 of unknown race).

Included in these figures are 13 deaths (9 European and 4 non-European) of children who died in Capetown but were not Capetown residents (outward transfers). The number of Capetown deaths corrected for outward transfers was therefore 944 (152 European, 789 non-European, and 3 of unknown race).

According to the returns of the Director of Census and Statistics there was also one death of a European child under one year of age, female resident of Capetown, which occurred outside the Municipality (inward transfer).

The infant mortality rates for Capetown for the year 1925-26 per 1,000 births were therefore as follows:—

Europeans	..	65·18 (corrected for outward transfers).
„	..	62·37* (corrected for outward and inward transfers).
Non-Europeans	..	175·49 (corrected for outward transfers).
All Classes	..	138·21 (corrected for outward transfers).

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\* The European births for the year include 121 inward transfers.

The figures for the infant mortality of N'dabeni Location, which are not included in the foregoing statement, will be found in Table I on page cvii.

In Table C on page ci are shown the yearly infant mortality rate since Unification. It will be seen that the European rate for the year under review is the lowest on record but the non-European rate was lower in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25.

In Table A on pages lxxxii to xcix the deaths of children under one year of age will be found fully classified as to the cause of death, race and sex. The following tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and the age at death.





INFANT MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Disease.	European.				Non-European	
	1925-1926.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	1924-1925.
	B.	A.	B.	A.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	1.22	1.29	1.60	1.69	2.22	1.03
Tuberculosis .. .. .	0.41	0.43	2.00	2.12	4.00	1.04
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations .. .. .	13.86	14.58	18.43	19.47	27.58	27.57
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. .. .	3.26	3.43	4.81	4.66	10.23	9.26
Convulsions and Meningitis .. .. .	2.04	2.14	2.40	2.54	6.23	4.94
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	8.56	9.01	4.01	4.23	43.82	43.00
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. .. .	22.83	23.58	27.64	27.08	56.05	60.69

- A. Corrected for outward transfers.
- B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

Births and deaths of infants in the N'dabeni Native Location have been excluded from the above table.

Amongst European infants 24.34 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week, and 36.84 per cent. in the first month of life. Amongst non-European infants the percentages were 17.31 in the first week and 28.45 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month in which they occurred. They are also classified for race and sex and the figures for the previous year shown. The deaths in N'dabeni Native Location are not included.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	1925-1926.*									No. of Weeks.	1924-1925.†								
		European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.				European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l		M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l
July ..	4	2	5	7	2	5	7	31	24	55	5	7	6	13	7	6	13	38	38	76
August ..	4	3	5	8	3	5	8	23	25	48	4	8	3	11	8	3	11	36	32	68
September ..	5	8	7	15	8	7	15	41	35	76	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	26	32	58
October ..	4	6	5	11	6	5	11	20	19	39	4	7	6	13	7	6	13	21	18	39
November ..	4	7	7	14	7	7	14	28	31	59	4	5	4	9	5	4	9	24	24	48
December ..	5	14	3	17	14	2	16	48	42	90	5	18	6	24	18	6	24	56	44	100
January ..	4	6	8	14	6	8	14	33	41	74	4	14	7	21	12	7	19	50	30	80
February ..	4	9	8	17	9	8	17	40	27	67	4	15	5	20	12	5	17	55	43	98
March ..	5	3	11	14	3	11	14	41	31	72	5	11	8	19	11	8	19	36	47	83
April ..	4	7	7	14	7	7	14	28	25	53	4	9	5	14	9	4	13	35	22	57
May ..	4	7	6	13	7	6	13	35	31	66	4	4	2	6	3	2	5	21	39	60
June ..	5	7	2	9	7	2	9	53	37	90	5	8	14	22	8	14	22	36	35	71
Year ..	52	79	74	153	79	73	152	421	368	789	53	108	69	177	102	68	170	434	404	838

\* This table does not include the 3 female deaths of unknown race, newly born, belonging to August and December 1925, and January, 1926, respectively.

† This table does not include the male death of unknown race, newly born, belonging to July, 1924.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown for the last four years.

Quarters.	1925-1926.		1924-1925.		1923-1924.		1922-1923.	
	Euro-pean.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European	European.	Non-European.
July, Aug. and Sept.	49.02	156.61	46.55	142.76	90.60	189.17	76.30	143.21
Oct., Nov. and Dec.	74.82	169.22	73.13	159.01	77.35	210.62	67.68	217.04
Jan., Feb. and March	76.27	193.81	98.92	236.20	71.43	202.04	84.62	220.91
April, May and June	61.86	182.85	72.07	167.56	51.19	152.62	95.33	219.19



The next table is designed to show the infant mortality (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively (N'dabeni excluded):—

	European.	Non European	All Classes.
Number of Legitimate Births .. .. .	2,223	3,408	5,631
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	133	528	661
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	59·83	154·93	117·39
Number of Illegitimate Births .. .. .	109	1,088	1,199*
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	19	261	283*
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	174·31	239·89	236·03*

\*Including 2 births and 3 deaths of unknown race.

In Table D on page cii the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

### SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsorily notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows:—

	Uncorrected.	Corrected for errors of diagnosis and by the exclusion of imported cases.
Diphtheria .. .. .	316	226
Enteric Fever .. .. .	292	187
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	157	137
Ophthalmia Neonatorum* .. .. .	134	128
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	61	45
Erysipelas .. .. .	38	29
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis .. .. .	28	25
Infective Encephalitis .. .. .	16	16
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—
Trachoma .. .. .	12	6
Leprosy .. .. .	4	3
Typhus Fever .. .. .	1	3
Malta Fever .. .. .	1	1
Anthrax .. .. .	1	1
Influenza .. .. .	221	228
Influenzal Pneumonia .. .. .	89	86
Acute Primary Pneumonia .. .. .	270	269
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	760	679
Tuberculosis (Other forms) .. .. .	163	144
	<u>2,566</u>	<u>2,213</u>

\*Including cases of Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia not in the newly born.

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases: Smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague, glanders, rabies, human trypanosomiasis, and yellow fever.

In Tables F and G on pages civ and cv the notified cases (corrected) are classified:—

Table F.—In months according to the date of the notification certificate, and by race and sex.

Table G.—In wards and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during the past ten years is set out in Table H on page cvi and corresponding information will be found in regard to the deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the table on pages xviii and xix. Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious disease are contained in Table A at page lxxxii and in the table on page xxii.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals is appended hereto, and will be found on pages lxxvii to lxxx. At the City Hospital, Portswood Road, the recently completed new Venereal Disease wards, which will accommodate 24 beds, were brought into use during the year under review. This increases the total accommodation at this hospital to 204 beds.

At Rentzkie's Farm the Union Health Department's new isolation hospital and quarantine station for formidable infectious diseases, for use in connection with the port health administration and for other purposes of the Union Government, and available for Capetown cases, adjoins the Capetown Smallpox Hospital. It is administered by the City Hospital in accordance with an agreement between the Council and the Union Health Department, and has accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts. The old buildings of the Smallpox Hospital have 42 beds, in addition to 24 beds in an existing emergency hospital block.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (besides other departmental cars) three van-ambulances which are constructed so as to be capable of being used alternatively as ambulances and bedding vans. They are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and for the transport of infected and disinfected bedding.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex steam disinfectors and an incinerator.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is managed by two removal inspectors, two motor drivers and a labourer. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious disease and other conditions. An engineer, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and also supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex steam disinfecter at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, provided for the needs of that hospital, but available also for the purposes of the City health administration.

The work done by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys.		Disinfections.			
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premises.	Premises.		Articles.	
		For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.
901	46	623	1,164	934	6,664

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116 Aspeling Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfecter and drying closet, the whole being heated by gas. The station is managed by the Matron of the adjacent day nursery with the necessary domestic assistants. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur



applications. The work done at the Cleansing Station during the year ended 30th June, 1926, is indicated in the following table:—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age :</i>								
European boys .. ..	17	—	—	17	126	—	—	126
European girls .. ..	6	—	—	6	35	—	—	35
Non-European boys ..	12	—	—	12	42	—	—	42
Non-European girls ..	29	—	—	29	153	—	—	153
Total children.. ..	64	—	—	64	356	—	—	356
<i>Adults :</i>								
European males .. ..	8	—	—	8	45	—	—	45
European females .. ..	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	4
Non-European males ..	22	—	—	22	137	—	—	137
Non-European females ..	72	—	1	73	448	—	1	449
Total adults .. ..	103	—	1	104	634	—	1	635
<i>Total Persons :</i>								
European .. ..	32	—	—	32	210	—	—	210
Non-European .. ..	135	—	1	136	780	—	1	781
All Classes .. ..	167	—	1	168	990	—	1	991

*N.B.*—Most of the cases of scabies were infested also with head lice.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1926, numbered 923, including 760 of pulmonary (182 European and 578 non-European) and 163 of other forms (33 European and 130 non-European).

Of these cases 102 arrived in Capetown during the year already suffering from the disease (23 from overseas and 79 from other parts of South Africa).

One of the notified cases was found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from tuberculosis, and 3 other cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be suffering from tubercular meningitis.

After making the consequent correction the new Capetown cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary .. ..	84	62	146	249	284	533	333	346	679
Other Forms .. ..	11	17	28	67	49	116	78	66	144
Total .. ..	95	79	174	316	333	649	411	412	823

These figures are equivalent to incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary .. ..	1·53	1·09	1·31	5·40	6·07	5·74	3·30	3·34	3·32
Other forms .. ..	0·20	0·30	0·25	1·45	1·05	1·25	0·77	0·64	0·70
Total .. ..	1·73	1·39	1·56	6·85	7·12	6·99	4·07	3·98	4·02

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year were as follows:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	42	21	63	161	152	313	198	172	370
Other forms ..	6	7	13	36	18	54	42	25	67
Total .. ..	48	28	76	197	170	367	240	197	437

The figures are equivalent to a death rate per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	0·77	0·37	0·57	3·50	3·26	3·38	1·97	1·66	1·81
Other forms ..	0·11	0·12	0·12	0·78	0·39	0·58	0·42	0·24	0·33
Total .. ..	0·88	0·49	0·68	4·28	3·65	3·96	2·39	1·90	2·14

\* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.  
† Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis in N'dabeni Native Location (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 5 males and 4 females died of phthisis and the remaining 2 cases (males) died of other forms of tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified from the location will be found in Table I on page cvii.

It will be seen that the death-rate amongst non-Europeans was 6·3 times as great as that amongst Europeans. In Europeans the death-rate amongst males was 1·8 times as great as amongst females and in non-Europeans 1·2 times as great.

The age distribution of the deaths is shown in Table A at page lxxxii from which it will be seen that in the case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system 81 per cent. of the European deaths and 77 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 40 of the 56 deaths of non-European were of children under 5 years of age and 4 of the 13 European deaths. While there were no deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age, there were 33 or ten per cent. of the number at all ages amongst non-Europeans under 5.

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases, are classified below according to the parts of the body affected:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges .. .. .	2	4	32	16	54
Abdominal .. .. .	1	2	9	4	16
Bones and joints .. .. .	4	4	18	16	42
Glands .. .. .	2	2	8	11	23
Other organs .. .. .	2	5	—	2	9
Total .. .. .	11	17	67	49	144

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to the death certification.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal .. .. .	2	3	29	11	45
„ abdominal .. .. .	2	3	5	3	13
„ of bones and joints .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
„ of the lymphatic system .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
„ of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
„ disseminated .. .. .	1	1	2	3	7



These deaths are further classified in Table A on page lxxxii.

The following tables show the length of residence in Capetown of cases notified during the year 1925-26 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1925, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1926.

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 6	— —	— 7
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— 3	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 15	— 2	3 22
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	3 5	1 —	1 1	— 2	3 —	1 1	3 2	10 51	— 2	22 64
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	7 9	1 2	5 6	2 3	2 5	2 3	12 23	20 56	1 7	52 114
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	18 12	1 1	4 1	2 4	2 5	3 2	18 56	18 44	— 15	66 140
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	3 —	1 —	— —	— 1	1 —	— 2	11 15	2 7	2 3	20 28
Totals	E. Non-E	31 29	4 5	10 8	4 11	8 10	6 8	44 96	53 179	3 29	163 375

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JULY, 1926 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non - E.	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 17	— —	1 18
1—5 years.	E. Non - E.	— 2	— 1	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	3 48	— 2	3 55
5—15 years.	E. Non - E.	— 2	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	3 21	— —	3 26
15—25 years.	E. Non - E.	— 5	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 6	— 3	5 14	5 59	1 5	11 102
25—45 years.	E. Non - E.	1 6	1 1	3 3	1 2	— 3	— 2	9 53	8 35	— 13	23 118
45 years and over.	E. Non - E.	1 1	— 1	1 1	— 2	1 —	— —	22 27	3 20	1 7	29 59
Totals	E. Non - E.	2 16	1 7	4 7	1 12	1 9	— 5	36 95	23 200	2 27	70 378

This table includes 11 deaths which occurred in the N'dabeni Native Location.

In addition to the deaths recorded above, 3 European males, 1 European female, 11 non-European males and 14 non-European females, notified cases of tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. The European males were certified as dying of heart disease, of mediastinal growth and from an accident, respectively. The European female was certified as dying of bronchitis. Of the non-European males 3 were certified as dying of pneumonia, 2 of heart disease, 1 of pleurisy, 1 of cancer, 1 of bronchitis, 1 of asthma, 1 of congenital malformations, and 1 of tumour of the mediastinum. With regard to the non-European females, 3 were certified as dying of pleurisy, 3 of bronchitis, 2 of heart disease, 2 of pneumonia, 1 of rheumatic endocarditis, 1 of albuminuria, 1 of gastro-enteritis and 1 of middle ear disease.

73 of the deaths (16 European and 57 non-European) took place without any previous notification having been received, and the general position in regard to the stage of the disease at the time of notification is unsatisfactory. There are far too few notifications of cases at the early stage when treatment is more hopeful, and this is of greater importance now that sanatorium treatment at Nelspoort is available.

In Table A at page lxxxii and Table D on page cii the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified will be found in Table G on page cv.

The annual deaths and death-rates from tuberculosis for the past 10 years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915A ...	99	412	1·24	5·46
1915-1916A ...	86	359	1·04	4·69
1916-1917A ...	123	461	1·43	5·95
1917-1918A ...	90	421	1·01	5·37
1918-1919A ...	91	343	0·98	4·32
1919-1920A ...	90	331	0·94	4·11
1920-1921B ...	73	234	0·73	4·10
1921-1922B ...	105	286	0·97	3·46
1922-1923B ...	79	355	0·74	4·24
1923-1924B ...	79	399	0·71	4·71
1924-1925B ...	95	422	0·81	4·84
1925-1926B ...	70	367	0·63	3·96

A. Uncorrected.  
B. Corrected for outward transfers.

The work done during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis is indicated by the following returns:—

Visits by Health Visitors to cases of tuberculosis ... ..	1,793
Number of new cases attending at Tuberculosis clinic ... ..	229
Total attendances at Tuberculosis clinic ... ..	1,003
Number of Capetown cases of Tuberculosis admitted to City Hospital ... ..	132
Number of Capetown cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium	113
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk (11 European; 49 non-European) ... ..	60
Cost of bread and milk (year ended 30th June, 1926) ... ..	£304 13 1

Visiting has been done mainly by one health visitor who devotes the whole of her time to this work and also attends the Tuberculosis clinic, which is held weekly at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, by the Medical Superintendent. Since the end of the year under review a second health visitor has been appointed for the purpose.

NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick, of Capetown, whose generous initiative made the scheme possible, £25,000 by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £6,000 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period



under report), and £50,000 by the Union Government. With this fund the Salt River farm of 8,358 morgen was purchased at Nelspoort, Cape Province. The site is on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. Buildings for the accommodation of 92 patients have been erected, together with administrative buildings and works sufficient for a considerable extension of the ward accommodation. The farm is worked in connection with the sanatorium.

The Union Government have assumed control of the Sanatorium under the terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, and there is an advisory Committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The Medical Superintendent is Dr. Peter Allan. The institution is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province and patients from the other provinces are only admitted subject to the requirements of the Cape Province being met. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day, which fully covers the cost. In regard to part-paying and free patients, these are received only on the application of local authorities and on the basis of one-half of the cost (less part-payment) being paid by the local authority, the Union Government bearing the other half of the cost. For this purpose the cost during the year under report was reckoned at 10s. a day for European patients, 7s. 6d. for coloured and 5s. for Natives.

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1926, have been as follows:—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1925.						
31st July .. ..	52	19	71	25	9	34
31st August .. ..	54	18	72	27	11	38
30th September .. ..	53	16	69	23	8	31
31st October .. ..	50	18	68	23	9	32
30th November .. ..	48	15	63	27	9	36
31st December .. ..	51	16	67	31	10	41
1926.						
31st January .. ..	52	17	69	33	10	43
28th February .. ..	51	26	77	31	12	43
31st March .. ..	51	29	80	27	13	40
30th April .. ..	49	27	76	26	8	34
31st May .. ..	56	25	81	28	9	37
30th June .. ..	54	27	81	27	10	37

In regard to Capetown cases, application for admission is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The Medical Officer of Health decides as to the suitability of the case, and as to the payment, if any, to be made by the patient, upon the reports of the Medical Officer in charge of the Tuberculosis Clinic, who advises as to medical condition, and of the health visitor, who investigates social conditions. The cost of transport to and from the sanatorium is shared by the Government and the Corporation. Special compartments are used for this purpose with precautions in regard to disinfection. All the patients have been seen off from Capetown Station by a representative of the City Health Department.

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort from the 1st July, 1925, to the 30th June, 1926, amounted to £3,381 10s. 9d. as follows:—

Treatment at Sanatorium ... ..	£3,115	6	8
Railway fares ... ..	227	18	2
Meals on train ... ..	31	0	2
Sundries ... ..	7	5	9
	<hr/>		
	£3,381	10	9
	<hr/>		

During the year ended 30th June, 1926, 113 patients from Capetown were admitted to the Sanatorium. Of these 16 were patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution (during the period 5th May, 1924, to 30th June, 1926), so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1926, was 97.

The following is an analysis of the 113 patients from Capetown admitted during the year.

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years .. .. .	1	3	—	—	4
10 to 15 „ .. .. .	2	3	1	2	8
15 to 25 „ .. .. .	14	23	5	12	54
25 to 35 „ .. .. .	10	13	5	1	29
35 to 45 „ .. .. .	7	3	—	1	11
45 to 55 „ .. .. .	4	—	—	—	4
55 to 65 „ .. .. .	3	—	—	—	3
Total .. .. .	41	45	11	16	113
Paying patients .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Part-paying patients .. .. .	1	2	—	—	3
Free patients .. .. .	40	43	11	16	110
Total .. .. .	41	45	11	16	113
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days .. .. .	1	1	—	—	2
From 30- 39 days .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
„ 40- 49 „ .. .. .	—	2	—	—	2
„ 50- 59 „ .. .. .	1	1	1	—	3
„ 60- 69 „ .. .. .	1	3	—	—	4
„ 70- 79 „ .. .. .	1	2	—	—	3
„ 80- 89 „ .. .. .	3	5	—	—	8
„ 90- 99 „ .. .. .	7	5	3	4	19
„ 100-109 „ .. .. .	2	2	—	—	4
„ 110-119 „ .. .. .	4	6	1	2	13
„ 120-129 „ .. .. .	11	5	1	3	20
„ 130-139 „ .. .. .	4	—	1	—	5
„ 140-149 „ .. .. .	—	3	1	—	4
„ 150-159 „ .. .. .	—	4	1	3	8
„ 160-169 „ .. .. .	1	2	—	1	4
„ 170-309 „ .. .. .	3	4	1	3	11
Cases still in (to date) .. .. .	1	—	1	—	2
Total .. .. .	41	45	11	16	113

*Results of treatment.*—As was recorded in the last annual report there were 171 new cases from Capetown admitted to the sanatorium during the period 5th May, 1924, to the 30th June, 1925, and the condition of these patients in December 1925 was recorded. Their condition in November 1926 has been investigated, and in the following table the results of these investigations are set out. The judgment of the condition of the patients is based chiefly upon the reports of the tuberculosis health visitor:—



AFTER-HISTORY OF 171 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT SANATORIUM DURING THE PERIOD 5TH MAY 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

	Condition in Dec., 1925.					Condition in Nov., 1926.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Still in the Sanatorium .. ..	1	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium .. ..	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1925 (1) or 30th June, 1926 (2) .. ..	5	2	1	3	11	1	—	—	—	1
Improved .. ..	26	26	13	18	83	20	27	8	21	76
Not improved or worse .. ..	4	4	3	6	17	6	4	4	4	18
Died since discharge .. ..	7	4	11	8	30	15	9	17	12	53
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	6	10	4	3	23	6	9	3	2	20
Total .. ..	50	50	32	39	171	50	50	32	39	171

The condition in November 1926 of the 97 new cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 30th June, 1926 has also been investigated, with the following results.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium .. ..	1	—	1	—	2
Died in the Sanatorium .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1926 .. ..	2	1	—	—	3
Improved .. ..	16	27	8	7	58
Not improved or worse .. ..	3	11	1	1	16
Died since discharge .. ..	6	1	—	1	8
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	4	2	—	3	9
Total .. ..	33	42	10	12	97

Amongst the chief factors in causing tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions and alcoholism and other vices; and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of sanitary and social conditions generally.

#### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

292 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these cases, 64 were brought into the municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the port (7 cases) or other parts of South Africa.

51 of the notified cases (8 of which were imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever, and 2 cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be enteric fever.

The net number of Capetown cases of enteric fever reported during the year was therefore 187. Of these 87 were European and 100 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.91 per 1,000 population (0.78 for European and 1.08 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 187 Capetown cases was 25 (7 European and 18 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 13.37 per cent. (8.05 per cent. European and 18.00 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 25 (8 European and 17 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.12 per 1,000 population (0.07 for European and 0.18 for non-European).

There were also 4 cases and 3 deaths (natives) from the disease (excluded from the above figures), which took place in the N'dabeni Native Location.

The corrected number of enteric cases and deaths in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 ..	250	218	21	23
1915-1916 ..	163	133	8	28
1916-1917 ..	163	149	14	32
1917-1918 ..	138	124	12	31
1918-1919 ..	204	191	18	33
1919-1920 ..	251	202	21	42
1920-1921 ..	345	308	37	46
1921-1922 ..	204	207	21	42
1922-1923 ..	180	141	22	27
1923-1924 ..	121	93	12	20
1924-1925 ..	79	94	8	20
1925-1926 ..	87	100	8	17

The death rates from enteric fever for the above years will be found in Table C on page ci.

The cases occurred in 164 houses, in 150 of which there was only one case each, in 9 two cases each, in 3 three cases each, in 1 four cases and in 1 six cases. Included in these is an outbreak of three cases which occurred in a men's hostel at Three Anchor Bay (Ward 1), where there was an outbreak of 16 cases in 1923, recorded in the Annual Report for 1923-24.

Reference to Table F on page civ will show that the disease was least prevalent in August and September and at its maximum in April.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page cv.

Of the 292 uncorrected cases reported, 235 were admitted to the City Hospital and 32 were treated in other hospitals.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

316 persons were notified during the year as suffering from this disease. Of these 76 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the port (2 cases) or other parts of South Africa. 18 of the notified cases (4 of which were imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria.

The net number of Capetown cases of diphtheria reported during the year was therefore 226. Of these 180 were European and 46 non-European. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.10 per 1,000 population (1.61 for European and 0.50 for non-European).

The number of deaths amongst the 226 Capetown cases was 19 (8 European and 11 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 8.41 per cent. (4.44 per cent. European and 23.91 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 19 (8 European and 11 non-European), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.09 per 1,000 population (0.07 for European and 0.12 for non-European).

The corrected number of diphtheria cases and deaths in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 .. ..	155	62	16	22
1915-1916 .. ..	189	51	17	19
1916-1917 .. ..	164	41	10	13
1917-1918 .. ..	107	32	7	11
1918-1919 .. ..	113	25	3	10
1919-1920 .. ..	125	36	8	12
1920-1921 .. ..	75	24	5	3
1921-1922 .. ..	89	18	8	6
1922-1923 .. ..	121	24	11	5
1923-1924 .. ..	163	49	9	11
1924-1925 .. ..	209	41	17	8
1925-1926 .. ..	180	46	8	11



The death rates from diphtheria during the above years will be found in Table C on page ci.

The cases occurred in 204 houses, in 188 of which there was only one case each, in 14 houses two cases each, in one house four cases, and in one house six cases.

Reference to Table F on page civ shows that the disease was least prevalent in August and September and at its maximum in April and May.

The ward distribution of the notified cases will be found in Table G on page cv from which it will be seen that the greatest incident was in Ward 13 (55 cases) and Ward 8 (31 cases).

Of the 316 uncorrected cases reported, 264 were admitted to the City Hospital and 4 were treated in other hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 157. Of these 18 were brought into the Municipality already suffering from the disease, either from ships in the port (1 case) or from other parts of South Africa. There were also 8 cases (none imported) who were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease, and 7 other cases (one imported), admitted to the City Hospital for another disease, proved to be cases of scarlet fever. The net number of Capetown cases for the year was, therefore, 137 (129 European and 8 non-European).

There was one death from this disease during the year (non-European).

The corrected number of scarlet fever cases and deaths in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 .. ..	78	10	2	—
1915-1916 .. ..	126	8	—	—
1916-1917 .. ..	52	4	—	—
1917-1918 .. ..	97	13	—	—
1918-1919 .. ..	153	17	—	—
1919-1920 .. ..	268	23	3	—
1920-1921 .. ..	224	15	2	—
1921-1922 .. ..	97	9	—	—
1922-1923 .. ..	47	5	—	—
1923-1924 .. ..	26	3	—	—
1924-1925 .. ..	50	1	—	—
1925-1926 .. ..	129	8	—	1

The cases occurred in 119 houses, in 106 of which there was only one case each, in 8 houses two cases each and in 5 houses three cases each.

Reference to Table F on page civ shows that the disease was least prevalent in September and at its maximum in April.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page cv.

Of the 157 uncorrected cases reported, 129 were admitted to the City Hospital. None were isolated in other hospitals.

ERYSIPELAS.

38 cases were notified, of which 3 brought the disease from other parts of South Africa. 8 of the cases (2 imported cases) were found after admission to the City Hospital not to have the disease. One other case (removed from a steamer) admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of Erysipelas.

The net number of Capetown cases for the year was, therefore, 29 (15 European and 14 non-European). 16 cases were treated in the City Hospital.

There were no deaths from Erysipelas during the year.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

*Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.*—The number of cases notified during the year was 28. Of these 2 were brought to the Somerset Hospital from other parts of the Union, and 3 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease, while 2 other cases, admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases, proved to be cases of cerebrospinal fever. The net number of Capetown cases was, therefore, 25 (4 European and 21 non-European). This is the same total number as in the previous year. During these two years there has been an unusual prevalence of the disease. It will be observed that most of the cases were in non-Europeans.

A reference to Table G on page cv shows that the cases were mainly confined to Wards 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9. Wards 6, 7 and 9 were the districts most affected in the previous year. The cases chiefly occurred in poor households, many of whom were living under conditions of overcrowding.

The distribution month by month will be found in Table F on page civ.

Every case was in a different house, there being no instance in which there was a secondary case in the same house. In no case was there any definite indication of the source of infection, though, as can be seen from the ward distribution there was some tendency to local grouping of cases.

Of the 25 cases 20 were fatal (the 4 European cases and 16 of the 21 non-Europeans). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 24 (5 European and 19 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.12 per 1,000 population (0.04 for Europeans and 0.21 for non-Europeans).

Of the 25 cases, 18 were treated at the City Hospital and 3 at other hospitals.

The age and sex of the cases were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years .. ..	1	—	9	6	16
15-25 years .. ..	1	—	3	1	5
Over 25 years .. ..	2	—	2	—	4
Total .. ..	4	—	14	7	25

*Infective Encephalitis.*—The number of cases notified during the year was 16. Of these, 3 were brought into the municipality already suffering from the disease, 1 by a ship arriving at the port and 2 from other parts of South Africa, and 2 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from the disease. 5 other cases, admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases, were found to be cases of infective encephalitis. The net number of Capetown cases was therefore 16 (6 European and 10 non-European).

Of the 16 cases 12 were fatal (5 of the 6 European cases and 7 of the 10 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease which occurred during the year numbered 13 (6 European and 7 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.06 per 1,000 population (0.04 for Europeans and 0.08 for non-Europeans).

As with cerebrospinal fever there has been an increased incidence of infective encephalitis of late (See Table below).

Reference to Table G on page cv will show the ward distribution. There were cases in eight wards, and the heaviest incidence was in Ward 7, where there were 5 cases. There were more cases amongst the non-Europeans than Europeans, but not to the same extent as with cerebrospinal fever. Many of the cases were in poor households living under conditions of overcrowding. As with the latter disease, every case was in a different house and there were no secondary cases, and no indication of the source of infection except a tendency to local grouping of cases.



The monthly distribution will be found in Table F on page civ.  
Of the 16 cases 11 were treated in the City Hospital and 2 at other hospitals.  
The age and sex of the cases were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years .. ..	1	2	2	2	7
15-25 years .. ..	2	—	3	—	5
Over 25 years .. ..	—	1	1	2	4
Total ..	3	3	6	4	16

*Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.*—No cases were reported in Capetown in the year under review. One case (non-European—recovered) was admitted to the City Hospital from outside the municipality.  
The following table gives statistical particulars in regard to these diseases, corrected for non-residents, for the series of years during which they have been notifiable.

Year.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.				Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				Infective Encephalitis.			
	Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Cases Notified.		Deaths.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1915-1916 ..	2	—	—	—	4	5	Not separately classified.					
1916-1917 ..	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	2				
1917-1918 ..	6	2	3	2	3	2	1	1				
1918-1919 ..	3	5	—	5	2	2	2	—				
1919-1920 ..	3	6	3	3	1	1	—	1				
1920-1921 ..	4	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	2	1
1921-1922 ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	—	5	—
1922-1923 ..	4	5	4	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	1
1923-1924 ..	2	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	5	4	3	4
1924-1925 ..	6	19	5	11	1	1	1	1	6	5	3	4
1925-1926 ..	4	21	5	19	—	—	—	—	6	10	6	7

Other details will be found in Tables A, F, G and H at pages lxxxii, civ, cv and cvi.

LEPROSY.

Four cases were reported during the year under review as suffering from this disease. One of these (European male aged 14) was admitted to the Capetown Infirmary (formerly the Old Somerset Hospital) from an address in Wynberg Municipality, already diagnosed as leprosy, and was transferred thence to Robben Island. The cases belonging to Capetown were therefore three, as follows:—  
(1) A European female aged 54 who was an old case, having spent 16 years in the Robben Island Institution from which she was discharged about two years before. She was admitted to the Capetown Infirmary for transfer to the Central Leper Asylum, Pretoria.  
(2) A non-European female aged 70 who was admitted to the Capetown Infirmary for transfer to the Central Leper Asylum, Pretoria. The patient's previous movements could not be ascertained.  
(3) A non-European male aged 25 who at the time of his admission to the Capetown Infirmary for transfer to the Central Leper Asylum, Pretoria, was stated to have had symptoms for about three months. It was also stated that the patient had not been out of Capetown for three years and was not aware of having been in contact with a case of the disease, but the history was indefinite. He had lived in an address in Ward 2 for twelve years at the time of his notification and removal.

### INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The notification of these diseases is very incomplete, and in regard to Influenza only the first case in an outbreak in a household or institution is notifiable. In the year 1925-1926, the corrected number of notified cases was as follows:—

Influenza ... ..	228
Influenzal pneumonia ... ..	86
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	269

A more reliable index to the conditions is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza and certain other causes of death, including pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of the influenzal infection (deaths in N'dabeni Native Location excluded).

Year.	Influenza.		Diseases of the heart.		Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1918-1919 ..	864	2,893	120	118	47	216	239	229	52	252
1919-1920 ..	2	5	130	116	39	203	71	385	58	261
1920-1921 ..	1	18	176	126	42	237	89	418	55	288
1921-1922 ..	5	10	153	137	43	197	112	379	87	237
1922-1923 ..	6	5	147	137	39	222	91	407	61	303
1923-1924 ..	3	3	135	164	32	185	92	445	72	336
1924-1925*..	25	30	200	193	29	148	58	323	89	372
1925-1926*..	13	22	191	205	26	213	70	269	63	313

\*Corrected for European inward transfers 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Other statistical details will be found in Tables A, F, G and H at pages lxxxii, civ, cv and cvi: 19 cases of influenza (12 European and 7 non-European), 48 cases of influenzal pneumonia (11 European and 37 non-European) and 7 of pneumonia (3 European and 4 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 61 cases notified as suffering from this disease in the year under review. Of these, 10 had been brought into the municipality for treatment already suffering from the disease, and in 10 cases, including 4 imported cases, the patients were found (in the City Hospital in 9 cases) not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The corrected number of Capetown cases was therefore 45, including 9 European and 36 non-European.

Of these 45 cases, 16 died (2 of the 9 European cases—both “outward transfers”—and 14 of the 36 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 15 (14 non-European, and 1 European inward transfer).

Of the 61 cases reported, 44 were admitted to the City Hospital (10 European and 34 non-European).

*Attendance at confinement.*—Of the 45 cases, 24 were attended at home by midwives only and 14 by doctors, 5 were attended in public maternity hospitals, and 2 were unattended. Of the 5 who were attended in maternity hospitals, 4 had been attended outside both by midwives and doctors before admission.

*Condition of child.*—25 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child, 12 of a dead viable child, and 8 of a non-viable foetus.

Included in the above statement is included the one case (fatal) which occurred in N'dabeni Native Location.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 134 cases of this disease notified during the year under review. Of these, 6 were brought into the City for treatment from outside the municipality, the net number of Capetown cases being 128, comprising 27 Europeans (8 males and 19 females) and 101 non-Europeans (44 males and 57 females). Included in the figure 128 are 28 cases of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia in persons other than the newly born (Europeans, one male and 3 females, non-Europeans, 13 males and 11 females).



Of the 134 cases reported, 116 (25 Europeans and 91 non-Europeans) were treated at institutions either as in-patients or out-patients.

The cases were kept under close observation by the Health Visitors and every effort was made to secure adequate treatment.

The results of treatment were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered ... ..	109
Sight damaged ... ..	2
Sight of one eye lost or sight seriously damaged ...	2
Completely blind ... ..	—
Died before recovery ... ..	5
Lost trace of ... ..	10

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

There were 4 cases of this disease reported in Capetown during the year under review. One of these arrived in Capetown already ill from a typhus-infected area up-country, the net number of Capetown cases being 3.

All three were admitted to the City Hospital as cases of enteric fever, the diagnosis being revised to typhus by the Medical Superintendent. The cases were as follows:—

- (1) European female, aged 49; Ward 10; onset of illness in August, 1925. Weil-Felix re-action positive at 1 in 1,000.
- (2) European male, aged 50; Ward 5; onset of illness in December, 1925. Weil-Felix re-action negative; diagnosis made on clinical grounds.
- (3) European female, aged 19; Ward 7; onset of illness in February, 1926. Weil-Felix re-action positive at 1 in 1,000.

No connection between the cases or source of infection was traced. The imported case (European female aged 18 years) was in Ward 5, and arrived in Capetown on the 28th July, 1925. Except for one case in February, 1923, there had been no typhus in Capetown, exclusive of N'dabeni, except imported cases, for the past 12 years.

All four cases recovered.

#### MALTA FEVER.

There were 2 cases of this disease reported in Capetown during the year under review. One was admitted to the Somerset Hospital from up-country in January, 1926, already ill, there being only one Capetown case. The latter (European male aged 8; Ward 13) was admitted to the City Hospital on the 11th December, 1925, as a case of enteric fever, and the diagnosis was revised to Malta Fever by the Medical Superintendent. The agglutination re-action was positive (+ +) at a dilution of 1 in 20. No source of infection was traced. The patient recovered.

#### TRACHOMA.

Trachoma, or chronic infectious conjunctivitis, became notifiable on 1st October, 1925 (under Government Notice 1577 of September, 1925). After that date 12 cases were notified in Capetown during the year ended 30th June, 1926. Six of these cases were persons living at Johannesburg, Malmesbury (2), Koegas, van Rhynsdorp, and Middelburg, respectively, who were attending for medical treatment in Capetown. The other six cases belonged to Capetown and were all reported by one ophthalmic surgeon. The six Capetown cases included 2 European females, 2 non-European males, and 2 non-European females.

The notification of this disease is doubtless altogether incomplete as is shown by the fact that so far as Capetown is concerned the six cases notified were all reported by one medical practitioner.

#### ANTHRAX.

A case of anthrax was reported in September, 1925. The patient (European male aged 39) was a resident of Southern Rhodesia and arrived in Capetown on holiday on the 4th September. On the 12th he developed a local lesion in the face, and was admitted to the City Hospital on the 17th, where he died the same day of malignant pustule (diagnosis confirmed bacteriologically).

The patient had purchased and taken into use a new shaving brush a few days before the illness began. This brush on examination in the Government Bacteriological Laboratory was found to contain anthrax bacilli. It was at first

stated that the brush was bought in Bulawayo on the 1st September, but later the statement was made that it was bought in Capetown a day or two after the 4th of September. The result of investigations left it uncertain where it had been bought. It was a white-handled brush with grey bristles resembling badger hair, bearing no mark or brand, and its source could not be traced.

The patient was a railway ganger, and he owned about 25 head of cattle at his home in Rhodesia. There had been some mortality amongst these, but anthrax was not diagnosed.

### BERI-BERI.

One case (imported) was notified during the year, in the person of a Lascar who was removed from his ship to the Somerset Hospital, where he died.

### MEASLES.

There were only six deaths from measles in the year 1925-26.

In the following table the measles morality figures for the whole City and its constituent Wards are shown for each year since Unification, beginning with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers):—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.														City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1914-1915 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1
1915-1916 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
1916-1917 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 8	1 16	1 7	2 28	4 22	3 9	3 9	— 5	3 22	1 14	2 3	— 2	20 147
1917-1918 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	1 7
1918-1919 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 2
1919-1920 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 1	— —	— 2	1 2	2 1	3 3	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	9 12
1920-1921 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— 3	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 5	— —	— 2	— 8	2 3	— —	2 27
1921-1922 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1922-1923 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 2	— 2	— —	1 6	2 7	— 1	— —	— —	3 21
1923-1924 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 5	2 7	1 8	2 1	2 45	— 23	4 7	4 8	— 2	2 3	1 3	1 2	— 2	20 116
1924-1925 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2
1925-1926 ... Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	— 6

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages lxxxiv and lxxxv, and in the table on page xxii.



## WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 25 deaths from this disease in the year 1925-1926, 5 European and 20 non-European.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the whole City and its constituent wards for each year since Unification, commencing with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers).

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.														City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1914-1915 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	—	—	16
	Non-E.	—	—	—	7	—	8	2	1	7	5	3	20	16	3	72
1915-1916 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1916-1917 ..	Eur.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	12
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	6	—	—	2	2	—	20
1917-1918 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Non-E.	—	1	3	1	—	8	4	—	6	—	1	9	4	3	40
1918-1919 ..	Eur.	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
	Non-E.	—	—	1	3	—	4	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	22
1919-1920 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	10
	Non-E.	—	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	5	2	1	4	—	—	29
1920-1921 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	16
	Non-E.	—	1	2	3	—	1	5	5	3	1	11	4	3	2	41
1921-1922 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	3	7	—	1	25
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	3	2	—	—	21
	Non-E.	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	6	10	2	11	13	1	2	69
1924-1925 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	10
1925-1926 .. Corrected for outward and inward transfers	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1	20

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages lxxxiv and lxxxv, and in the table on page xxii.

## DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths certified in 1925-26 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis, and dysentery, after correction for outward transfers, amounted to 527 (89 European and 438 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 2.58 per 1,000 population (0.80 European and 4.73 non-European).

There were also 2 inward transfers in the case of Europeans (1 male and 1 female), which brings the number of European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers to 91, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.82 per 1,000 European population.

The deaths from these diseases are shown in the next table for each month of the year and for each ward of the Municipality. Certain monthly meteorological data are also shown.

In addition to the above figures there were 26 deaths from these diseases (17 males and 9 females—natives) in the N'dabeni Native Location. These are included in the following table.

Months.	Race.	Sea Point. 1	Harbour. 2	West Central. 3	Kloof. 4	Park. 5	East Central. 6	Castle. 7	Woodstock. 8	Salt River. 9	Mowbray. 10	Maitland. 11	Rondebosch. 12	Claremont. 13	Kalk Bay. 14	N'dabeni Native Location.	Not Allocated.	Totals : A.	Totals : B.	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.).	Earth temperature Range of 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.
July, 1924 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 1	— 1	— 2	— —	— 1	1 1	1 2	— 2	— —	— —	— —	3 11	3	53·60	58·8 to 59·9	4·43	144 hr 14 min
August, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 2	— —	2 2	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	2 10	2	54·60	58·5 to 59·2	1·75	199 hr 23 min
Sept., 1924 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 6	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— —	— 18	1	58·46	59·0 to 61·4	1·75	233 hr 32 min
October, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	2 2	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— 1	1 —	3 13	3	60·19	61·0 to 62·8	2·54	262 hr 25 min
November, 1924 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 3	— —	— 11	— 4	1 3	1 2	1 2	— 3	— —	1 4	— 3	— 1	— —	6 38	6	61·43	62·5 to 65·9	2·48	258 hr 18 min
December, 1924 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 3	1 2	— 1	— 10	— 5	10 6	1 7	— 1	3 12	3 5	— 4	2 4	— 9	— —	20 71	21	63·69	63·8 to 66·2	0·40	308 hr 33 min
January, 1925 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 3	2 1	— 1	1 8	— 3	5 4	3 8	— 1	2 7	— 15	1 5	— 1	— 3	— 1	14 62	14	66·19	66·1 to 68·3	0·30	360 hr 34 min
February, 1925 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 2	1 1	— —	— 14	— 6	2 4	2 2	1 1	— 9	4 5	1 3	1 5	— 4	— —	12 58	12	63·27	68·3 to 69·3	0·91	280 hr 50 min
March, 1925.. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 3	— 2	— 3	— 1	— 10	1 5	1 4	2 7	— —	— 7	1 21	1 7	— 5	— 1	— —	7 76	7	61·76	68·2 to 69·2	0·19	312 hr 3 mins.
April, 1925 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 1	— 1	2 8	2 6	3 4	— 2	— 2	2 3	— 5	2 5	— 3	— 2	— —	13 44	13	58·29	65·8 to 68·8	1·78	254 hr 45 min
May, 1925 .. (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— 3	— 2	— 2	— 7	— 4	3 2	1 3	— —	— 5	— 2	1 1	— 3	— 1	— —	6 35	6	55·43	62·5 to 66·2	3·56	169 hr 34 min
June, 1925 .. (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— 10	— 2	2 2	— —	— 1	1 —	— 2	— 3	— 4	— 1	— —	3 28	3	51·75	60·2 to 62·3	1·06	187 hr 5 mins.
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 1	2 11	— 17	6 15	— 7	4 85	3 48	29 33	12 33	2 10	9 50	9 59	7 35	3 33	— 26	1 1	89 464	91	59·05	62·9 to 65·0	21·15	2,971 hr 16 mins

- A. Corrected for outward transfers.  
B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was greatest in the late summer, especially the months of December, January, February and March, when 57.87 per cent. of the deaths for the year occurred.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 55 or 62 per cent were in children under 1 year of age, and 71 or 80 per cent in children under 5 years of age. The corresponding percentages of the non-European deaths, including deaths in N'dabeni Native Location, were 267 or 58 per cent under 1 and 428 or 92 per cent under 5.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of Capetown deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1925-26 as being due to syphilis was 70, 63 of non-Europeans and 7 of Europeans. There were no inward transfers of European deaths.

Of the 63 deaths of non-Europeans, 48 were of children under 1 year of age and 53 under 5 years of age. That is to say, 53 were from congenital syphilis and only 10 from acquired syphilis. Of the 7 European deaths, 4 were congenital cases in children under 1 year of age (there being no European deaths between 1-5 years) and the remaining 3 acquired syphilis.



These figures represent only a portion of the mortality due to this disease. This is because of two reasons. In the first place there is often an indisposition to state on a death certificate that the cause of death is a venereal disease, and consequently the cause is certified in a form less painful to the friends of the deceased. In the second place there are a large number of fatal affections of the different organs of the body, especially certain diseases of the circulatory and nervous system, which are the result of past syphilitic infection and these are usually so certified that the venereal aetiology of the condition does not manifest itself in the death statistics.

The only death certified as due to gonorrhoea was one from gonorrhoeal ophthalmia in the case of a non-European child under 1 year of age.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (a) Municipal treatment centres, and (b) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is re-paid to the Council by the Union Government.

*Municipal Treatment Centres.*—There are two such centres, one at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, and one at Salt River Road, Woodstock. During the year there have been held per week 103 clinics for males and 150 for females at the former, and 147 for males at the latter. Since the end of the year there has been established at the City Hospital centre one additional weekly clinic for males and at the Salt River Road centre two clinics a week for females, and treatment has also been given at certain of the maternity and child welfare centres to women and children attending those centres.

The centre at the City Hospital was opened on the 13th September, 1925, the clinics having previously been held at a centre at 46 Keerom Street, which was closed on that date. Until the transfer the female clinics were conducted by Dr. Mary van Ingen, with the assistance of a part-time lady medical assistant, but afterwards they were taken by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals. The male clinics have been conducted by Dr. Cooney with the help of a part-time medical assistant and other staff. Since the end of the year under review certain of the clinics have been taken by Dr. C. K. O'Malley.

The statistics of the work done at the treatment centres will be found at page lxxiii.

*In-patient treatment.*—Wards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, with beds for 24 venereal disease patients, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European, were opened on 25th September, 1925. Until that date in-patient treatment for venereal cases was provided by the Somerset Hospital, Capetown cases being admitted on the order of the Medical Officer of Health and payment at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day being made by the Corporation. At the Somerset Hospital the accommodation for women and children was unsatisfactory, and in this direction especially the new wards at the City Hospital will provide for a much-felt want.

During the year ended 30th June, 1926, the number of Capetown patients sent to the Somerset Hospital for in-patient treatment for venereal disease was 14, and the day units totalled 904. At the City Hospital the cases of venereal disease that were admitted numbered 66 (23 European and 43 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent at page lxxvii.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases and the times of the clinics at the treatment centres are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in the conveniences controlled by the City Council and Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the city. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

### CANCER.

The number of Capetown deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1925-26 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 177 (77 males and 100 females), of which 112 (51 males and 61 females) were of Europeans and 65 (26 males and 39 females) were of non-Europeans. There were no inward transfers of European deaths.

The death-rates from cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward transfers) were therefore:—

For the whole population ..	0.87 (males, 0.77 ; females, 0.97).
For Europeans .. ..	1.00 (males, 0.93 ; females, 1.07).
For Non-Europeans ..	0.70 (males, 0.57 ; females, 0.84).

In addition to the above there was one death from cancer in the case of a native female belonging to the N'dabeni Native Location.



From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by nearly one-half than amongst non-Europeans. Amongst non-Europeans it was considerably greater amongst females than amongst males, but this difference was not so great amongst Europeans.

The variation in the mortality from this disease during the past ten years is shown in the table at page xix where it will be seen that for Europeans the rate for the year under report is very slightly above that of the previous decennium whilst for the non-Europeans it is greater than the average for the preceding ten years by 40 per cent.

The parts of the body affected in the deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A on pages lxxxvi to lxxxix.

## SECTION IV.—PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

(Prepared by Dr. Mary van Ingen, Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.)

The chief extensions in this branch of the work of the Health Department that have to be reported are the following:—

The occupation of the new house in Norfolk Road, Maitland, which was purchased and adapted for the purposes of a Child Welfare Centre during the preceding year. The new centre is a great improvement on the previous arrangements, which consisted of the use of part of the Maitland Town Hall on one-half day a week. The building also provides separate accommodation for a sanitary inspector's office and a small flat which is rented to the sanitary inspector of the district.

The rooms used for the centre work are large and airy and conveniently planned. They include an assembly room, weighing room, doctor's room, clinical room, kitchen, etc. Since its occupation we have been able to extend the work to include two infant consultations a week, one for European and the other for non-European mothers. Dinners are provided daily for expectant and nursing mothers. A pre-natal clinic has been established subsequent to the period under review. Arrangements have been made with the Cape Technical College for monthly cookery demonstrations to mothers. These demonstrations were started after the close of the official year. There are two health visitors attached to this centre who are responsible for the district work of the Maitland area.

The new centre was officially opened by the Mayor on the 30th July, 1926, but was in use from 18th April, 1926.

Perhaps the most important development in the work of the child welfare scheme has been the establishment of *pre-natal* clinics at all child welfare centres (5). At their inception most of the clinics were held fortnightly, the exception being the clinic at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock, which has been a weekly clinic throughout. Anti-venereal treatment is provided at some of the pre-natal clinics, notably Woodstock—and later at Claremont—for pre- and post-natal cases, and infants normally attending the centres.

Additional weekly *infant consultations* were added to the Keerom Street (City) and Maitland centres.

Seven part-time medical officers, including those taking pre-natal clinics, who are obstetrical specialists, now attend the infant consultations and clinics held at the various centres, in addition to those taken by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1925-26 the visiting staff consisted of 13 health visitors and a chief sanitary inspectress. One of these health visitors was appointed towards the end of the year under review, and two more health visitors have been appointed subsequent to the period in question. The work, which is on similar lines to that of previous years, is under the supervision of the Lady Medical Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

The duties of the health visitors include visits to houses where births have occurred; visiting protected infants under the Children's Protection Act of 1913 on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy; investigations into certain cases of infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia, and particularly into cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with a view to obtaining prompt and adequate treatment.



Health visitors inspect the work of practising midwives and enquire into cases of puerperal fever. They also enquire into indigent cases of confinement where fees are due to medical practitioners according to an arrangement made by the Council. The regulations *re* Early Notification of Births give the health visitors a fair opportunity of supervising the work of unqualified midwives and, in spite of the slender legal basis, a better hold is obtained over the midwifery practice of the Peninsula than would otherwise be possible. We are still, however, sadly in need of better legal control over the midwifery service.

Health visitors attend at the various infant welfare centres established in different parts of the Peninsula, each health visitor being responsible for the centre work in her district.

One visitor—subsequent to the period under consideration, this having been increased to two visitors—devotes her time exclusively to the visiting of cases of notified tuberculosis: she investigates and arranges for cases who apply for admission to Nelspoort Sanatorium, and also attends the tuberculosis clinic held weekly at the City Hospital.

Cases of illness or poverty discovered in their district by the health visitors are reported to the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, and referred to hospitals, free dispensaries, convalescent homes or various charitable agencies as required.

A certain amount of social work is done, of necessity, in connection with cases which are brought to the notice of this department. Mentally deficient girls who have been in immoral surroundings, have, with the help of the Society for Mental Hygiene, been certified and appropriately placed. The department has collaborated with various agencies for preventive and rescue work, and, to a small extent, with the Inspectorate of Factories.

Sanitary defects discovered during routine visits of the health visitors are reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for investigation.

The following table shows the number of visits paid by the health visitors during the period under review and in previous years:—

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.				
	1925-1926.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred .. .. .	7,270	7,496	7,058	6,938	6,604
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred ..	163	145	1,637	1,296	1,056
Subsequent Visits to Houses where Births have occurred .. .. .	21,863	22,855	22,365	17,178	13,109
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants .. ..	1,638	1,791	337	—	—
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis ..	1,793	2,193	1,778	2,035	1,223
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever ..	69	46	31	41	31
Visits <i>re</i> Measles .. .. .	24	22	236	75	—
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps .. .. .	41	—	3	—	1
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough .. .. .	13	19	70	41	2
Visits <i>re</i> Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1
Visits <i>re</i> Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	1	3	1
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea .. .. .	69	27	8	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox .. .. .	10	13	9	2	1
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	343	200	76	64	151
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia .. .. .	266	228	—	7	—
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives .. .. .	1,158	602	439	429	494
Visits to Schools .. .. .	13	3	2	7	—
Visits to Workshops where females are employed .. .. .	27	58	73	1	7
House to House and other Visits <i>re</i> Influenza .. .. .	269	406	3	4,853	1,367
Visits to Nursing Homes .. .. .	—	2	23	—	—
Other Houses Inspected .. .. .	—	—	—	450	—
Various Visits .. .. .	622	476	355	403	654
House-to-House Visitation .. .. .	370	154	71	—	—
Shops and Factories .. .. .	—	—	13	—	—
Verminous Persons .. .. .	11	23	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Trachoma .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—
Special Visits .. .. .	186	—	—	—	—
Total Visits .. .. .	36,227	36,759	34,588	33,823	24,702
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector .. .. .	113	121	73	67	137



*Notification of Births.*—The regulations *re* Early Notification of Births established in December, 1920, have been in operation since that date, and form the basis of the health visitors' work amongst infants and young children. The amount of work done under this heading has increased each year, as it is proposed to keep the children visited under observation for the first five years of life. Records of each child are kept in the Department in the care of a clerk who is principally occupied with this work.

These regulations, framed under Section 133 (1) of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated under Government Order No. 1058, dated June 18th, 1920, provide:—

- (1) In respect of every child born after the completion of the sixth month of pregnancy, whether alive or dead, within the municipality, it shall be the duty of the father of the child if he be residing with the mother when the child is born, or, in his absence, the person attending on the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to furnish forthwith either verbally or in writing to the Medical Officer of Health the following particulars:—
  - (a) Name, age and race of mother.
  - (b) Name of father.
  - (c) Date and time of birth.
  - (d) Place where the birth occurred and present address of mother.
  - (e) Permanent address of mother.
  - (f) Number of confinement (first, second, etc.).
  - (g) Whether the child was born alive and was alive at the time of reporting.
  - (h) Name of medical practitioner, midwife or other person who was in attendance.
  - (i) Name and address of informant.
- (2) The foregoing particulars shall, if reported verbally, be furnished to the medical officer of health at his office or otherwise at such place as may be notified by advertisement within 24 hours of the birth, or where a Sunday or a public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.
- (3) If furnished through the post, the notification must be posted within 24 hours of the birth. The Council shall supply, on application, and free of charge, to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in the municipality, stamped and addressed letter cards containing the form of notification.
- (4) The notification required to be made under these regulations shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any law relating to the registration of births and any registrar of births and deaths, or any person duly authorised thereto by such registrar shall, at all reasonable times, have access to notices of births received by a medical officer of health under these regulations, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded.
- (5) Any person failing to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

Printed and stamped notification forms are supplied to each midwife in the City, on application at the City Health Department.

During the period under review 7,500 births were notified.

Notified by midwives and nurses ... ..	5,135
Notified by parents and others ... ..	479
Notified by doctors ... ..	56
Notified by Institutions ... ..	1,830

*Protected Infants.*—During the past year this department has visited protected infants on behalf of the Capetown Magistracy; the number of protected infants under supervision being 522 and the number of visits paid during the period 1,167.

“ Protected Infants ” are those children, under seven years of age, not in the care of their own parents or near relatives, who, under the Children's Protection Act of 1913, are under the supervision of the Resident Magistrate. These children in the care of foster mothers are now visited by the health visitors, and seen at the child welfare consultations by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, whenever the conditions are doubtful; reports are sent to the magistrate concerning each child every three months. The area covered by the Capetown Magistracy includes Capetown proper, Woodstock, Salt River, Maitland and Observatory, as far as Station Road.

*Child Welfare Centres.*—Five centres for infant consultations are in use and at each a varying number of weekly consultations are held, at which a doctor and the health visitor of the district attend. Voluntary workers also give their help at these consultations. The times of consultation at each centre are as follows:—



Mondays	..	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont .. ..	Coloured.
		2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock .. ..	European.
		2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
Tuesdays	..	10 a.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock .. ..	Coloured.
		10 a.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone .. ..	European & Coloured.
		2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont .. ..	European.
		2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
		2 p.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland .. ..	Coloured.
		2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	Coloured.
Wednesdays	..	*2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock .. ..	Coloured.
		10 a.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland .. ..	European.
Thursdays	..	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock .. ..	European.
		2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom St., Capetown	European.

*Pre-natal Clinics.*

Tuesdays (last Tuesday in the month).	10 a.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone ..	European & Coloured.
*Wednesdays (weekly)	2 p.m.	Norfolk Road, Maitland ..	European & Coloured.
Thursdays (1st & 3rd weeks).	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Capetown.	European & Coloured.
Fridays (weekly) ..	2 p.m.	3, Milner Road, Woodstock	European & Coloured.
†Fridays (weekly) ..	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont ..	European & Coloured.

\*Started since 30th June, 1926.

†Twice a month until after 30th June, 1926.

The number of attendances at the Infant Consultations held at the Centres are shown below:—

Centre.			1925-1926.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.
Capetown .. ..	..	..	7,510	5,962	5,312
Maitland .. ..	..	..	2,575	2,136	1,787
Woodstock .. ..	..	..	6,367	5,147	4,301
Athlone .. ..	..	..	2,050	1,757	1,580
Claremont .. ..	..	..	4,520	3,284	2,744
Totals ..			23,022	18,286	15,724

The following table shows the number of attendances at infant consultations at each centre for each month, classified as to race:—

1925 1926.			12 Keerom St.		Maitland Town Hall		Woodstock		Athlone.		Claremont Town Hall.		Totals.	
			New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.
1925.														
July ..	E.		7	97	2	44	17	236	7	35	4	41	37	452
	O.		66	372	14	87	4	117	21	124	27	222	132	922
August ..	E.		6	100	5	63	20	242	1	14	10	79	42	498
	O.		58	436	24	113	15	124	24	135	19	159	140	961
September ..	E.		11	110	7	79	32	400	2	18	12	58	64	665
	O.		74	521	34	167	13	149	25	190	45	305	191	1,332
October ..	E.		17	107	13	57	28	283	..	14	9	51	67	512
	O.		64	411	20	115	15	151	12	113	20	192	131	982
November ..	E.		13	116	17	70	32	292	3	22	4	81	69	581
	O.		59	477	28	131	19	174	28	163	51	340	185	1,285
December ..	E.		14	175	13	88	33	429	6	32	17	172	83	896
	O.		63	628	27	184	29	296	29	211	42	341	190	1,660
1926.	E.		16	158	14	68	33	351	..	17	18	158	81	752
January ..	O.		70	620	40	154	25	209	18	180	27	290	183	1,453
February ..	E.		9	139	9	75	41	334	..	15	11	159	70	722
	O.		85	601	19	118	24	219	26	168	22	248	176	1,354
March ..	E.		12	149	14	93	49	430	2	22	11	159	88	853
	O.		96	747	32	155	31	278	14	144	30	336	203	1,660
April ..	E.		5	107	12	91	30	21	2	21	6	105	55	619
	O.		36	323	29	134	295	228	18	114	38	248	142	1,047
May ..	E.		5	108	3	70	29	268	2	13	10	117	49	576
	O.		50	392	23	123	12	225	13	100	48	231	146	1,071
June ..	E.		11	135	33	127	44	372	3	24	23	181	114	839
	O.		67	487	38	169	31	265	19	161	43	247	198	1,329
Total ..	E.		126	1,501	142	925	388	3,932	28	247	135	1,361	819	7,966
	O.		788	6,009	328	1,650	242	2,435	247	1,803	412	3,159	2,017	15,056
Grand Totals ..			914	7,510	470	2,575	630	6,367	275	2,050	547	4,520	2,836	23,022

The attendances at the *pre-natal clinics*, and at the *sewing meetings* since their inception till end of year (3rd July, 1926), are shown in the following table:—

Month.		PRE-NATAL CLINICS.																SEWING MEETINGS.													
		Capetown.				Salt River.				Athlone.				Maitland.				Claremont.				Cape- town.		Salt River.		Ath- lone.		Malt- land.		Clare- mont.	
		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.		First Attcs.		Total Attcs.											
		E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.				
1925.																															
July	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
September	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
October	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
November	..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
December	..	3	7	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	5	15	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	3	14	
1926.																															
January	..	2	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
February	..	2	14	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
March	..	3	10	3	15	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	21	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
April	..	1	7	1	12	3	10	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	5	28	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
May	..	1	8	2	17	8	17	12	36	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	3	6	16	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
June	..	2	3	5	3	6	14	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	15	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	211	
Total		..	15	54	19	74	17	45	39	86	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	16	72	35	133	-	9	42	3	-	-	-	-	5	109



Mothers of various classes attend and appreciate the work of the centres, which is intended to be mainly educational in nature. Minor ailments are treated at the consultations and more serious cases referred to private doctors, or arrangements made for their admission to hospital.

The aim of the consultations is to produce and maintain healthy babies and keep them under observation until they attain school age.

In certain cases of young infants who cannot be breastfed, dried milk is supplied at cost price under the Medical Officer's directions, to those mothers who cannot afford to purchase it from retail dealers: sometimes this is supplied free. During the year 572 babies have been supplied with dried milk and 6,147 lbs. have been used for the purpose. The cost of the dried milk was £656 0s. 8d. and of this £195 18s. 8d. was contributed by the mothers.

A fund for supplying fresh milk at reduced cost is also administered by the medical officer at the centre. This fund is provided by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and is a very great help for these infants and older children for whom the medical officer considers fresh milk the most suitable food. During the year £283 0s. 9d. was the amount spent by the Society in the purchase of milk, and £56 6s. 4d. was contributed by the mothers towards this expenditure. The number of pints of fresh milk distributed was 23,523.

The services of the voluntary workers who attend the centres on consultation days have at all times proved of value, and many thanks are due to these ladies for their faithful attendance and assistance.

The number of weekly infant consultations held during the period under review has been increased by three over the preceding year and the total number dealt with at the consultations show an increase of 5,736.

*Pre-natal work.*—A pre-natal clinic is held at each of the five child welfare centres: at three of the centres this clinic is held weekly, at one fortnightly, and at one monthly.

At the Woodstock Centre anti-venereal treatment has been provided since its inception for pre-natal cases, and for mothers and infants normally attending the centre. Subsequent to the period under review arrangements have been made for such treatment to be supplied at the Claremont and Maitland pre-natal clinics.

*Dinners.*—In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast-feed their infants, free dinners are provided at 4 of the centres, viz., at the Public Health Department, Keerom Street, Capetown; at 3 Milner Road, Woodstock; at Norfolk Road, Maitland, and at Station Road, Claremont, only for those nursing and expectant mothers who are in need of nourishing food.

The following are the attendances at the dinners for nursing and expectant mothers at the Capetown proper, Woodstock and Claremont Centres, for the years 1925-26, and 1924-25, and for the Maitland Centre for 1925-26 since its inception.

Month.	Year 1925-1926.								Year 1924-1925.							
	Centre at 12, Keerom St. Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Rd. Woodstock.		Centre at Station Rd. Claremont.		Centre at Norfolk rd. Maitland.		Centre at 12, Keerom St. Capetown.		Centre at 3, Milner Rd. Woodstock.		Centre at Station Rd. Claremont.			
	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others	Eur.	Others
July..	48	192	19 25	163	20	100			71	394	19 24	233				
August	34	330	10	145	20	142			57	314	22	228				
Sept.	44	369	35	166	25	229			111	335	10	349				
Oct.	37	312	18	99	9	152			74	244	—	258				
Nov.	15	268	18	94	20	152			35	271	—	229				
Dec...	11	242	27	129	18	186			37	267	—	182				
Jan.	15	224	19 26	102	20	143			52	292	19 25	227				
Feb...	23	213	20	109	7	139			62	219	—	200	15	31		
March	15	336	25	120	25	185			50	253	—	242	39	6		
April	1	182	20	84	16	116			63	170	—	179	26	42		
May	—	97	20	93	11	82	1	53	48	195	—	185	18	58		
June	8	109	64	143	18	76	38	145	48	223	—	190	9	35		
Total	251	2,874	287	1,447	209	1,702	39	198	708	3,177	57	2,702	107	227		

*Sewing Meetings.*—The sewing meetings which were started at Woodstock and Claremont Centres have continued their work, the object being to assist mothers to make suitable clothing for their infants and young children. The attendance at these classes is very small.

*Day Nursery.*—The Day Nursery which is conducted at 118-122 Aspeling Street, Capetown proper, for the convenience of those mothers who are obliged to earn their own living, has continued its work. The Nursery is under the supervision of a resident European matron, who is a trained nurse. The demand for the advantages offered by the nursery have been small. A Nursery such as this does not meet the needs of the mothers employed in domestic service, but rather those who are engaged in industrial work, and the industrial employment of women, especially the mothers of families, in Capetown, is not extensive.

The premises occupied by the Nursery have been greatly improved by the addition of a small partially covered-in open-air playground behind the building.

The *Cleansing Station* adjacent to the Day Nursery is under the supervision of the same matron.

DAILY ATTENDANCES OF PAYING AND FREE CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERY, ASPELING STREET, CAPETOWN PROPER FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1925, TO 30TH JUNE, 1926:—

MONTH:	ATTENDANCES.			AMOUNT PAID.
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total.	
1925				£ s. d.
July ... ..	95	44	139	1 11 8
August ... ..	98	23	121	1 12 8
September ... ..	109	30	139	1 16 4
October ... ..	111	23	134	1 17 0
November ... ..	125	24	149	2 1 8
December ... ..	144	25	169	2 8 0
1926.				
January ... ..	137	25	162	2 5 8
February ... ..	130	24	154	2 3 4
March ... ..	152	29	181	2 10 8
April ... ..	120	23	143	2 0 0
May ... ..	125	22	147	2 1 8
June ... ..	158	29	187	2 12 8
Year ... ..	1,504	321	1,825	£25 1 4

## SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

### STAFF.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. W. B. Gillmer, Senior Clerk in the Health Department, which took place on the 5th September, 1925, at the age of 66 years. At the time of his death Mr. Gillmer was enjoying six months' leave preparatory to retirement on pension. He entered the Council's service on the 4th December, 1890, and had therefore completed nearly 35 years of service. He acted as Sanitary Inspector from the time of his appointment in 1890, and in 1898 was appointed as Acting Sanitary Superintendent and in the same year as Assistant Sanitary Superintendent. In 1901 he was made Chief Clerk of the Health Department which position he held until Unification in 1914 when he was appointed as Office Clerk. Upon the reorganisation of the department he was appointed as Senior Clerk from the 1st January, 1924.

Mr. Gillmer was greatly respected and beloved by his colleagues and his death was felt as a severe loss to the department.

I have also to record the retirement of Mr. Arthur Higgs, Removal Inspector, on the 30th June, 1926, following six months' leave of absence. Mr. Higgs had been in the Council's service since the 21st June, 1891, and therefore served the Council for 35 years. His loss by retirement was greatly felt by his colleagues.



## SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

At the end of the year under review the staff was as follows:—

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Assistant to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Relief Sanitary Inspector.

16 District Sanitary Inspectors, one in each of the following districts:—

District A, Ward 1 (Sea Point).

District B, Ward 2 (Harbour).

District C, Ward 3 (West Central) and part of Ward 4 (Kloof).

District D, Part of Ward 4.

District E, Ward 5 (Park).

District F, Part of Ward 6 (East Central).

District G, Part of Ward 6.

District H, Ward 7 (Castle).

District I, Part of Ward 8 (Woodstock).

District J, Parts of Ward 8 and Ward 9 (Salt River).

District K, Part of Ward 9.

District L, Ward 10 (Mowbray).

District M, Ward 11 (Maitland).

District N, Ward 12 (Rondebosch).

District O, Ward 13 (Claremont).

District P, Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).

3 Learner Sanitary Inspectors, assisting the district Sanitary Inspectors in districts H, N and O respectively.

3 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting food premises.

2 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting dairy stables.

1 Sanitary Inspector for the special duty of inspecting factories and workshops.

2 Rodent Inspectors (Sanitary Inspectors with the special duty of dealing with rats and other rodents).

All the abovementioned, with the exception of one Sanitary Inspector and the three learner Sanitary Inspectors, held the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.

The three inspectors for food premises inspect butchers' shops, fish shops, bakers' shops, retail milk shops, ice-cream shops, dealers' and general dealers' shops where food stuffs are sold, and tea-shops, cafés, restaurants, and eating-houses.

In addition to the foregoing inspectorial staff there is a staff of ratcatchers, which, during the year under review, was increased to ten men and five youths; 2 labourers who assist the Sanitary inspectors in drain testing; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences or "chalets," who are referred to below.

A meat inspector who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the municipality, and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Meat and Food Inspectors, is also attached to the department.

In addition to the staff set out above there are two removal inspectors, two chauffeurs, and one labourer, whose duty it is to remove cases of infectious disease to hospital and carry out the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and one engineer and one labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page xxviii.

There are also two chauffeurs for the departmental cars.

The inspections made by the Male Sanitary Inspectors (other than the meat inspector and rodent inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures:—

*Inspections made:*

Public markets ... ..	858
Butchers' shops ... ..	4,360
Dealers' and General Dealers' (food) ... ..	7,671
Dealers' and General Dealers' (no food) ... ..	5,295
Fish and Poultry Shops ... ..	1,004
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses) ... ..	777
Bake-houses ... ..	805
Milk shops (purveyors of milk) ... ..	1,001
Ice-cream Purveyors and manufacturers ... ..	503
Tea-shops ... ..	1,710
Cafes ... ..	1,045
Restaurants ... ..	1,406
Eating houses ... ..	455
Residential hotels and boarding houses ... ..	2,139
Aerated Water Manufacturers ... ..	205
Other places where food is manufactured ... ..	656
Hawkers' premises ... ..	1,452
Butchers' carts ... ..	1,650
Milk delivery carts ... ..	2,395
Fish carts ... ..	1,571
Bakers' carts ... ..	1,232
Ice-cream carts ... ..	361
Tents ... ..	680
Side shows ... ..	17
Theatres and bioscopes ... ..	352
Billiard saloons ... ..	241
Common lodging houses ... ..	114
Tenement houses ... ..	2,250
Other house inspections ... ..	53,968
Hairdressers ... ..	1,473
Laundries ... ..	314
Mattress Makers and up-holsterers ... ..	201
Other factories and workplaces ... ..	1,518
Courts, lanes and alleys ... ..	10,678
Piggeries ... ..	594
Horse stables ... ..	9,550
Dairy stables ... ..	6,213
Cattle Dealers' premises ... ..	176
Visits made in connection with infectious disease ... ..	1,422
Drains tested ... ..	1,365
Inspections of standing water, etc. <i>re</i> mosquitoes ... ..	426
Inspections of sites or premises <i>re</i> deposit of plans ... ..	453
Chalets ... ..	2,772
Refuse tips ... ..	179
Other inspections ... ..	450

The notices served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below:—

Proceedings begun by:—

Verbal notices ... ..	2,559
Written request notices ... ..	135
Formal written notices ... ..	6,508
Total proceedings begun ... ..	9,202

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice ... .. 149

Total notices served:—

Verbal notices ... ..	2,559
Request notices ... ..	139
Formal notices ... ..	6,616
Final notices ... ..	1,343
Total ... ..	10,657



The items dealt with in the 9,202 cases in which proceedings were begun by notice are as follows:—

Drainage and Water Supply.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Drains, Defective .. ..	49	7	10	30	18	33	32	46	65	15	5	—	8	10	328
2. „ Choked .. ..	90	3	6	6	4	21	16	47	41	23	15	18	12	37	339
3. „ Provide .. ..	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	8	3	27
4. Drainage Traps, Defective .. ..	78	4	—	4	1	11	7	7	1	2	1	1	—	8	125
5. „ Choked .. ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	20
6. „ Provide .. ..	4	4	—	—	4	4	2	1	2	—	10	—	—	3	34
7. Soil and Vent Pipes, Defective .. ..	17	—	3	1	—	13	4	3	4	3	2	—	4	3	57
8. „ „ Remove .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. „ „ Provide .. ..	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	10
10. Air inlets to Drains, Defective .. ..	19	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
11. „ „ Remove .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. „ „ Provide .. ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
13. Water Closets and Privies, Defective .. ..	4	1	2	—	—	4	2	6	2	—	52	80	3	—	156
14. „ „ Dirty .. ..	5	5	1	8	—	10	10	7	—	10	5	4	9	22	96
15. „ „ Provide .. ..	2	5	6	5	1	7	3	11	10	1	9	16	11	10	97
16. Urinals, Defective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. „ Dirty .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
18. „ Provide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Slop Closets, Defective .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20. „ Cleanse .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. „ Provide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Water Closet Pans, Defective .. ..	13	11	7	11	4	31	35	10	12	7	3	4	10	5	163
23. „ Dirty .. ..	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	9	24
24. „ Provide .. ..	1	1	—	3	1	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	18
25. Closet Seats, Repair or Provide .. ..	22	9	3	5	3	11	10	10	2	4	11	3	5	—	98
26. „ Cleanse .. ..	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
27. Closet Pails, Provide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	50	108	140	1	306
28. Flushing Cisterns and Pipes, Defective .. ..	104	24	16	13	7	122	78	12	5	6	6	5	13	5	416
29. „ „ Provide .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
30. Flushing, Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Sinks Defective .. ..	13	2	1	—	—	3	1	13	14	1	10	2	1	2	63
32. „ Cleanse .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
33. „ Provide .. ..	—	2	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	—	—	17
34. Baths or Bath Rooms Defective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
35. „ „ Provide .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
36. Sink or Bath Waste, Defective .. ..	45	2	6	13	2	23	23	31	26	6	7	1	4	7	196
37. „ „ Provide .. ..	—	15	5	2	1	—	4	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	37
38. Water Tanks, Defective .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
39. „ Cleanse .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
40. „ Remove .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	5	7	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	22
41. „ Provide .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
42. Water Tank Covers, Provide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Water Pipes Choked or Defective .. ..	35	6	1	2	1	5	6	—	25	4	21	14	9	—	129
44. „ Provide .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	7
45. Water Supply, Inadequate .. ..	4	7	3	2	5	20	26	10	27	15	12	13	8	1	153
46. „ Provide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	20	5	1	1	35
47. Stercus Removals, Provide extra .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	1	4	—	—	—	18
48. „ Provide .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	23	128	14	—	173
49. Inspection Chambers, Defective .. ..	21	9	4	4	4	15	11	20	20	4	10	2	9	6	139
50. „ Provide .. ..	2	1	—	3	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	18
51. Open Channel, Defective .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	30	13	8	1	65
52. „ Provide .. ..	—	2	—	1	4	—	4	23	52	1	27	18	13	6	151
53. Rats, Destroy .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. „ Remedy Against .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total Items .. ..	565	128	80	128	67	356	297	289	336	115	359	446	295	144	3,605

Domestic Dwellings.	WARDS OF THE CITY.													
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.
1. Chimneys, Defective .. ..	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	10	2	-	26	14	4	1
2. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
3. „ Smoke Nuisance .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
4. Roofs, Defective .. ..	22	20	17	36	11	192	130	222	93	103	110	127	136	6
5. Gutting and Down Pipes, Defective ..	18	6	11	17	4	29	30	129	32	34	82	92	44	1
6. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	44	-	-	2
7. Balconies and Stoeps, Defective ..	7	4	1	2	-	4	4	9	6	-	35	4	3	-
8. „ „ Cleanse .. ..	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
9. Walls, Defective .. ..	36	18	21	23	20	136	67	202	117	49	129	176	71	2
10. „ Damp .. ..	4	1	-	-	1	1	5	17	5	14	8	9	25	-
11. „ Colourwash .. ..	2	41	12	5	5	16	7	95	47	6	112	26	21	3
12. Floors, Defective .. ..	37	21	27	40	20	169	91	144	103	45	124	187	106	2
13. „ Cleanse .. ..	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	6	-	3	4	-
14. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	4	-	-
15. Doors, Defective .. ..	16	5	9	10	10	55	29	56	30	14	123	78	34	-
16. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	2	1	-	25	1	-	-
17. Windows, Defective .. ..	11	15	22	30	4	82	47	90	42	9	152	76	96	-
18. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	2	2	1	1	7	2	2	-	17	3	-	-
19. Stairs, Defective .. ..	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-
20. „ Cleanse .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective .. ..	4	1	4	1	4	35	3	19	13	13	13	2	4	1
22. „ Provide .. ..	1	2	5	4	2	4	9	9	2	1	64	38	6	6
23. Rooms, Cleanse .. ..	3	8	6	1	2	13	12	11	6	4	1	8	4	8
24. „ not to be used as living .. ..	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	1
25. „ Verminous, Disinfect .. ..	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	1
26. Overcrowding, to abate .. ..	2	1	-	1	-	10	7	3	9	3	19	4	4	-
27. Premises unfit for human habitation ..	1	1	4	3	3	7	4	6	6	2	13	3	9	12
28. Yard paving, Defective .. ..	107	14	34	47	13	216	84	159	74	29	49	38	49	12
29. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	18	15	100	-
30. Yard, Cleanse .. ..	15	20	10	16	13	53	25	22	19	63	4	10	52	114
31. Refuse, Remove .. ..	53	41	37	56	17	65	32	36	17	28	20	45	36	102
32. Shed or Outhouse, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
33. „ Cleanse .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
34. Unauthorized Structures, Remove ..	3	13	-	-	-	2	8	4	3	-	12	25	3	-
35. Manure, Remove .. ..	11	2	-	5	5	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	2	1
36. Refuse Receptacles, Defective .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. „ Provide .. ..	4	1	3	6	4	1	3	4	3	-	2	1	2	31
38. „ Improper Position .. ..	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	8	7	-	1	-	-
39. Animals kept in dirty state .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-
40. „ Domestic, a nuisance .. ..	1	3	-	3	-	6	4	4	1	2	6	13	4	1
41. Poultry Houses, Cleanse .. ..	10	4	2	8	3	9	4	2	1	10	1	13	2	18
42. „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
43. „ Remove .. ..	2	6	1	1	1	3	2	-	2	4	2	24	-	4
44. Poultry, a nuisance .. ..	9	10	9	10	11	52	4	9	13	13	-	23	5	34
45. Fly Nuisance, Abate .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
46. Mosquito Nuisance, Abate .. ..	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
47. Rats on Premises, Destroy .. ..	-	-	-	1	2	10	-	-	4	2	6	4	20	1
48. „ Remedy against .. ..	7	4	10	14	21	22	9	27	13	6	11	8	18	28
49. Minor Defects .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Total Items .. ..	411	269	260	356	184	1211	637	1324	686	477	1255	1090	873	397



Shops, Factories and Business Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Premises in General, Dirty .. ..	3	1	-	-	2	4	23	-	-	1	2	2	3	6	47
2. " " Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
3. Floors, Defective .. ..	2	2	7	-	2	4	8	8	5	1	2	2	4	2	49
4. " Dirty .. ..	2	-	1	-	-	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	19
5. " Drain .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
6. " Pave .. ..	-	1	10	-	5	19	11	10	11	5	4	2	6	-	84
7. Walls, Defective .. ..	-	2	7	1	3	7	7	11	6	2	4	2	3	1	56
8. " Dirty .. ..	-	-	2	-	-	10	6	7	-	-	1	-	2	27	55
9. " To Tile .. ..	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	8
10. Ventilation, Inadequate .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
11. Windows, Defective .. ..	-	2	5	1	1	5	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	28
12. " Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
13. " Provide .. ..	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
14. Doors, Defective .. ..	-	2	10	1	7	22	16	13	9	3	3	3	5	-	94
15. Doorway to be bricked up .. ..	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	8
16. Fittings, Defective .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
17. " Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	1	-	1	-	1	4	19
18. Utensils, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
19. " Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
20. Clothing, Dirty .. ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
21. Refuse, Remove .. ..	2	37	5	1	3	20	12	12	1	-	2	10	1	5	111
22. Refuse Receptacles, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23. " Provide .. ..	-	-	2	-	-	7	8	6	-	-	1	2	4	16	46
24. Flies and Dirt, Protect against .. ..	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	10	-	-	3	3	1	20	51
25. Rats, Destroy .. ..	1	1	4	-	5	1	3	2	-	1	1	-	3	1	23
26. Rat Proofing, Provide .. ..	2	4	21	2	12	36	25	20	14	5	11	8	10	2	172
27. Offensive Smells, Abate .. ..	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
28. Yards, Dirty .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	9	3	1	-	-	1	3	1	8	27
29. " Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30. " To be drained .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
31. Yard Paving, Defective .. ..	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
32. Premises, Overcrowded .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
33. Lavatory Accommodation, Inadequate .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Premises, To refrain from using .. ..	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	11
35. Room, not to be used as Living .. ..	1	-	1	2	-	6	13	3	3	2	-	1	1	3	36
36. Food, Stored Improperly .. ..	-	1	2	2	-	10	9	3	-	1	1	1	1	2	33
37. Sink in Shop, Provide .. ..	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	8
38. Fish Curing, Defective .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
39. " Refrain from .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
40. Roof, Defective .. ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
41. Guttering and Down Pipes, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. " " Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Items .. ..	18	60	93	13	47	181	186	132	59	21	49	41	50	117	1,067

General.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse .. ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
2. Lanes, Remove Refuse .. ..	10	18	13	11	4	18	14	12	9	15	1	11	18	23	177
3. " Pave .. ..	4	1	1	7	1	6	38	88	34	22	7	-	-	-	209
4. Obstruction, Remove .. ..	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	6
5. Unauthorized Structures, Remove .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6. Smoke Nuisance, to Abate .. ..	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	13
7. Dirty Water, Throwing Out Wrongfully .. ..	24	3	-	3	13	-	-	13	13	7	10	9	25	3	123
8. Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Burning Refuse, a nuisance .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10. Refuse, Throwing out into Public Places .. ..	2	-	1	4	5	1	-	4	1	3	6	22	8	1	58
11. Dead Animals, Remove .. ..	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	2	-	2	2	16
12. Pigs, Refrain from keeping .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	34	4	2	48
13. Goats, Refrain from keeping .. ..	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	7	1	19
14. Poultry, Refrain from keeping .. ..	3	27	5	10	20	40	2	11	4	1	-	27	8	2	160
15. Washing Areas, Provide .. ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	8	12	9	1	7	68
16. " Repair .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3	8	5	-	22
17. Licence, Refrain from Trading without .. ..	-	9	5	4	3	7	5	2	4	3	13	4	1	4	64
18. Meat wrapped in newspaper, to refrain from doing so .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Waste Water Nuisance, to Abate .. ..	8	2	2	10	4	1	2	1	2	1	17	4	10	5	69
20. Rats, Destroy .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21. " Remedy Against .. ..	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9
Total Items .. ..	59	61	30	58	52	85	65	163	78	65	82	130	89	52	1,069

Stable Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														City of Cape-Town
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	
1. Premises or Structures not to be used as Stables	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	18	6	11	1	46
2. Stable Premises, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	7	6	-	18
3. „ „ Dirty .. ..	-	-	1	1	-	11	5	16	2	8	8	2	15	1	70
4. Roof, Defective .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6
5. Roof Guttering, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
7. Walls, Defective .. ..	-	-	1	1	4	7	5	-	4	-	1	-	7	2	32
8. „ „ Colourwash .. ..	1	2	6	6	3	35	7	18	10	5	8	2	5	16	124
9. Floor, Defective .. ..	2	-	2	2	1	10	7	9	5	3	24	19	16	6	106
10. „ „ Dirty .. ..	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
11. Lighting, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	15
12. Ventilation, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	11	-	16
13. Yard, Dirty .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	6	9	-	-	21	1	53
14. Yard Paving, Defective .. ..	-	1	1	-	1	6	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	-	25
15. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	3	3	15	7	34
16. Refuse, Remove .. ..	-	1	-	1	1	3	6	1	4	6	7	-	1	4	35
17. Manure, Remove .. ..	33	2	7	16	4	47	35	60	35	49	24	53	53	6	424
18. Manure Receptacle, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	8	2	7	2	-	2	4	31
19. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	4	3	-	4	2	7	-	1	16	21	26	1	85
20. „ „ Remove .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
21. Catchpits Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
22. „ „ Empty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	13
24. „ „ Remove .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
25. Water Troughs, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
26. „ „ Cleanse .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. Yard Drainage, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Kraal, Cleanse .. ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	8
30. „ „ Pave .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
31. „ „ Refrain from using .. ..	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	9
32. Milk Room, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	6	10
33. „ „ Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5
34. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	7
35. Boiler Room, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	7
36. „ „ Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
37. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5	11
38. Milk Utensils, Defective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
39. „ „ Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
40. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
41. Aprons and Overalls, Dirty .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. „ „ Provide .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
43. Milk, Refrain from Selling .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	4	14
44. Glanders, Cleanse and Disinfect .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45. Rats, Destroy .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
46. „ „ Remedy Against .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	8
Total Items .. ..	38	9	23	37	16	143	82	149	85	97	159	134	222	74	1,268

In addition to the service of these notices other defects were dealt with by the inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer or other departments of the Corporation as follows:—

Stopped drains .. .. .	2,183
Defective water fittings .. .. .	1,961
Unauthorised structures .. .. .	430
Undrained premises .. .. .	230
Structural defects to premises .. .. .	166
Other defects .. .. .	631

HEALTH VISITORS.

At the end of the year under review, in addition to the chief sanitary inspectress, there were 13 health visitors in the Department. Since the end of the year 2 additional health visitors have been appointed. The work done by the health visitors is set out in Section IV of this report (page xlvi). There were also employed a matron of the Cleansing Station, three caretakers of maternity and child welfare centres, and domestic staff.



## CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the Chief Clerk, two senior clerks, 11 clerks, and five junior clerks, and one messenger, all males, in addition to three lady clerks, of whom two are employed in connection with the work of the health visitors.

## SALE OF MILK AND OF ICE CREAM.

Applications for annual licences made by cowkeepers, purveyors of milk and ice cream vendors have been dealt with as follows during the year under review:—

	Cow-keepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Vendors of Ice Cream.
Applications for licences received during the year .. .. .	177	84	204
Licences issued .. .. .	148	70	146
Applications cancelled .. .. .	2	6	13
Licences refused .. .. .	9	—	13
Applications in abeyance .. .. .	18	8	32

Applications from Cowkeepers outside Capetown Municipal Area for  
 licence to sell milk within the City area .. .. . 18  
 Licences issued .. .. . 10  
 Applications in abeyance .. .. . 5  
 Applications cancelled .. .. . 3

## TEA SHOPS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Regulations providing for the annual licensing of these premises and controlling their equipment and management, dated 7th February, 1924, were first brought into operation during the year ended 30th June, 1925. The text of the regulations was set out in the last annual report with an account of the year's work in this connection. The work has been continued during the year under review. All applications for licence have been considered by the Trade Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The inspections of premises have been made by the Food Inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications.

	Restaurants	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received .. .. .	9	36	129	79
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions) .. .. .	53	10	64	48
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions) .. .. .	39	25	59	30
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	28	10	42	23
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	3	1	6	—
6. Withdrawn .. .. .	—	—	—	1

## TRADE LICENCES.

Under the Ordinance it is laid down that no application to trade as a general dealer, dealer, baker or butcher, shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the ground of public health. All applications for such licences have been referred by the Trade Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The Council's consideration of the licences is not annual and their decisions remain in force so long as the businesses do not change hands. All new applications for licences to trade as hawkers of food are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The inspections of the premises have been made by the Food Inspectors, except in the case of dealers' and general dealers' shops where no foodstuffs are sold and the inspections have been made by the district inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications. :—

	General Dealers.	Dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.
1. Applications received .. ..	1,045	208	87	29	147
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions) .. ..	546	48	19	8	44
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions) .. ..	479	153	64	17	94
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	343	98	40	13	17
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	15	4	3	4	4
6. Withdrawn .. .. .	5	3	1	—	5

## ANTI-RODENT CAMPAIGN.

Increased attention has been given during the year under review to the question of rodents, in view of the position of plague infection in the country.

Since October, 1923, there has been a recrudescence of human plague in South Africa. In the year 1923-24 there were some 372 cases, chiefly in the Orange Free State, but including a few in the Transvaal and 34 in the Albert and Colesberg districts of the Cape Province. In the year 1924-25 there was another seasonal outbreak numbering about 112 human cases. In the year ended 30th June, 1926, cases of plague continued, 71 human cases being reported, of which 26 were in the Cape Province.

The cause of the human cases in the Union of South Africa is the existence of the disease in the veld rodents and other wild animals, the chief reservoir of infection being found in the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodents has been found to exist in an area of from fifty to a hundred thousand square miles. Fortunately the infection has not extended to rats in towns, and the human cases have been almost all in rural districts. There have been no cases of plague in Capetown or the neighbouring part of the country, and no plague infection amongst rodents there. The disquieting feature of the position is, however, that each year the area of plague infection has come nearer to Capetown. In 1923-24 it was still at a great distance. In 1924-25 there were human cases at De Aar, 500 miles from Capetown. Since June, 1926 there has been an outbreak in an area in the Cape Province including Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia, which up to the beginning of October, 1926, numbered 15 human cases. There is extensive plague infection of veld rodents in that area, especially Namaqua gerbilles. This infected area is within 200 miles of Capetown.

Another disquieting fact is that Capetown is situated in a district which is heavily infested with gerbilles. The sandy Cape Flats furnish favourable country for these rodents, which extend close into the town, and the Union Health Department state that this gerbille zone is probably linked up with plague infected areas of infestation up-country.



In view of the seriousness of the position the City Council decided in August, 1925, to strengthen the anti-rodent staff. (This was before the extension of plague into the Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia Districts). Accordingly the staff was increased so as to include two rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of ten men and five youths.

All the sanitary inspectors as well as the special rodent inspectors have given attention to the matter of rat-infested premises, and owners and occupiers have been required to fulfil their duties in regard to rat-destruction, rat-proofing etc. Special attention has been paid to granaries, forage stores, food shops and other premises which attract and nourish rats. A number of such premises have been rendered rat-proof by the construction of concrete floors and otherwise.

In view of the extensive infestation with gerbilles of the portions of the Cape Flats which are included within the Municipality, the anti-rodent staff have devoted much attention to those areas, and have obtained satisfactory results by the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine.

Smoking methods have also been used, especially along the banks of the Liesbeek River and other watercourses and places where the ground is much infested with rats. Traps, terriers and various poisons have also been employed.

The work done in connection with rodents during the year under review is indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors .. .. .	4,777
Visits made to premises by Ratcatchers .. .. .	20,955
Number of notices (items) served <i>re</i> rodents .. .. .	1,261
Number of rodents caught and destroyed :	
Brown rats .. .. .	8,409
Black rats .. .. .	1,206
Gerbilles .. .. .	3,430
Total rodents .. .. .	13,054
Rat proofings enforced (4 months only, March-June, 1926) .. .. .	186

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of rodents whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed. The inspections recorded are in addition to the work of the other sanitary inspectors in connection with rodents.

#### CAMPING.

The camping at Clifton, Camps Bay, Bakhoven and Muizenberg, has been kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year 1925-26, 56 applications for the erection of tents, etc., were approved.

#### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal Abattoir is in the hands of a veterinary officer. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the Municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the dépôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the meat inspector appointed for that purpose. An exception has been made in the case of meat from animals slaughtered at the Wynberg Municipal Abattoir.





127 $\frac{1}{4}$  carcasses of measly beef and 109 carcasses of measly pork (slight infections) were detained and interned in cold storage at the Capetown depots. for the prescribed time. These carcasses all come under the category of imported meat; the total weight being 78,852 lbs. (beef) and 8,357 lbs. (pork).

LIST OF MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS THE RESULT OF ORDINARY INSPECTIONS BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1925, TO 30TH JUNE, 1926.

Beef .. .. .	380 lbs.
Mutton and lamb .. .. .	420 „
Pork .. .. .	748 „
Veal .. .. .	320 „
Heads, tongues, suet, etc. .. .. .	280 „
Bacon and hams .. .. .	807 „
Tinned meat .. .. .	1,528 „
Tinned fish .. .. .	1,880 „
Preserved fish .. .. .	550 „
Other tinned foods .. .. .	3,196 „
Turkeys (38) .. .. .	384 „ *
Geese (32) .. .. .	224 „ *
Ducks (140) .. .. .	420 „ *
Fowls (1,279) .. .. .	2,558 „ *
Other poultry (4) .. .. .	11 „ *
Water melons (2,735) .. .. .	10,940 „ *
Sweet melons (1,089) .. .. .	2,178 „ *
Other fresh fruit and vegetables .. .. .	15,478 „ *
Tinned fruit and vegetables .. .. .	2 „
Dried fruit .. .. .	467 „
Preserved vegetables .. .. .	72 „
Eggs (4,648) .. .. .	581 „ *
Butter .. .. .	112 „
Cheese .. .. .	1,026 „
Jam (525 tins) .. .. .	817 „
Sugar .. .. .	470 „
Tea .. .. .	3,188 „
Condensed milk (2,867 tins) .. .. .	2,509 „
Pickles and delicacies .. .. .	851 „
Gelatine (69 cases) .. .. .	7,728 „
Other foods .. .. .	8,084 „

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\*These weights are approximate.

## CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

No. of Cases	Nature of Offence.	Result.	
		Cases not fined.	Total fines.
			£ s. d.
17	Keeping dwelling house premises in a filthy state ..	..	4 5 0
32	do. do. ..	Reprimanded and discharged.	..
2	do. do. ..	Defendants not traced.	
1	Keeping a bedroom and shop in a filthy state ..	..	2 10 0
2	Keeping an accumulation of refuse on dwelling house premises .. .. .	..	6 0 0
1	do. do. ..	Suspended sentence.	
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
14	Keeping dwelling house premises in a dilapidated state ..	..	33 0 0
1	do. do. ..	Discharged.	
1	do. do. ..	Suspended sentence.	
1	Keeping a dwelling house yard in an unclean state ..	..	1 0 0
1	Occupying dwelling house premises which were overcrowded .. .. .	..	5 0 0
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
3	Failing to repair defective W.C. drains .. .. .	..	2 10 0
1	Failing to repair sink waste pipe .. .. .	Discharged.	
1	Failing to provide sound covers to inspection chambers ..	..	2 0 0
1	do. do. ..	Discharged.	
1	Failing to pave yard of dwelling house .. .. .	..	10 0
3	Failing to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation to dwelling house .. .. .	..	3 10 0
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
2	Failing to provide a proper water supply to dwelling house .. .. .	..	3 10 0
1	Keeping a sanitary convenience in such manner as to be a nuisance .. .. .	..	10 0
1	Discharging offensive water into street gutter .. .. .	..	10 0
1	Allowing cellars to be used for human habitation .. ..	..	10 0
1	Permitting night soil to be buried in such manner as to be a nuisance .. .. .	..	10 0
3	Keeping animals in such manner as to be a nuisance .. ..	..	2 10 0
3	Keeping a horse stable in a dilapidated and unclean state .. .. .	..	24 0 0
3	Keeping a horse stable in an unclean state .. .. .	..	4 10 0
12	Keeping an accumulation of manure on horse stable premises .. .. .	..	31 10 0
1	do. do. ..	Discharged.	
1	Failing to provide a manure receptacle to horse stable ..	..	2 0 0
1	Keeping premises used for pigs in an unclean state .. ..	..	1 0 0
1	Keeping poultry in such manner as to be a nuisance .. ..	..	10 0
5	Failing to keep milk vessels in a clean state .. .. .	..	6 7 6
1	Failing to cleanse milk cans after use .. .. .	Discharged.	
2	Using a dipper for conveying milk from one can to another .. .. .	..	2 0 0
3	Conveying milk from one can to another in the open air ..	..	3 15 0
1	do. do. ..	Dismissed.	
1	Exposing milk to contamination in the open air .. .. .	..	1 0 0
5	Failing to maintain milk delivery cart in a clean state ..	..	11 5 0
1	Allowing to assist in the distribution of milk a person whose body and clothing were not in a clean condition ..	..	10 0
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
5	Failing to cause a person employed in the distribution of milk to wear an apron or overall .. .. .	..	4 7 6
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
1	do. do. ..	Discharged.	
2	Carrying on trade of dairyman, cowkeeper and purveyor of milk without being registered with the Council .. .. .	..	2 10 0
3	do. do. ..	Dismissed.	
4	Failing to take precautions in the distribution of milk ..	..	8 10 0
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
1	do. do. ..	Dismissed.	
1	Failing to have name and address on milk cart .. .. .	..	2 6
1	do. do. ..	Reprimanded.	
1	do. do. ..	Dismissed.	
2	Failing to cause butcher's shop to be kept in a clean condition .. .. .	..	5 10 0
1	Keeping meat for sale in a shop used as a sleeping apartment .. .. .	..	10 0 0
3	Failing to cause meat to be protected from contamination .. .. .	..	2 10 0
1	Keeping a meat basket in a filthy condition .. .. .	..	3 0 0
165	Carried forward ..	..	£193 2 6



No.of Cases	Nature of Offence.	Result.			
		Cases not fined.	Total fines.		
			£	s.	d.
165	Brought forward ..	..	193	2	6
1	Failing to cause to be kept in a clean condition a vessel used for the conveyance of meat .. .. .	..	1	0	0
1	Failing to cause to be so constructed as to be easily cleansed a receptacle used for the conveyance of meat .. .. .	..	1	0	0
1	Suffering meat to be conveyed in a dirty condition ..	..	1	0	0
1	Causing meat to be conveyed in a vehicle not sanctioned by the Council .. .. .	..	1	0	0
1	Allowing to deliver meat, a person whose clothing was not in a clean condition .. .. .	Reprimanded.			
5	Keeping for sale a quantity of unsound meat .. ..	..	26	10	0
2	Conveying bread in a vehicle liable to render same contaminated .. .. .	..	6	0	0
2	do. do. .. .. .	Discharged.			
2	Allowing to assist in the sale of bread a person whose body and clothing were not in a clean condition ..	Discharged.			
2	Failing to protect bread from contamination .. ..	..	1	10	0
2	do. do. .. .. .	Discharged.			
1	Causing fish intended for sale to be kept in an unpaved yard .. .. .	..	3	0	0
2	Failing to keep in a clean state a room or shop in which food was being kept or manufactured .. ..	..	2	10	0
4	Depositing in a bedroom foodstuffs intended for sale ..	..	6	10	0
1	do. do. .. .. .	Discharged.			
1	Depositing food in a shop, room or other place so situated or constructed or so used or kept as to be liable to render such food contaminated .. ..	..	1	10	0
1	Keeping food for sale in a receptacle which was in an unclean state .. .. .	..	2	10	0
2	do. do. .. .. .	Discharged.			
1	Using for the conveyance of food for sale a vehicle which was liable to render same contaminated ..	..	1	0	0
1	Allowing food intended for sale to be exposed to contamination by flies, etc. .. .. .	..	2	10	0
1	Failing to maintain a café in a clean state .. ..	..	1	0	0
1	Carrying on business as a barber without being registered with the Council .. .. .	..	10	0	
1	Failing to disinfect a horse stable after an outbreak of glanders .. .. .	..	5	0	0
202	Total ..	..	£257	2	6

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at the end of the year under review, together with the number of chalet attendants employed in connection with them:—

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Males.	Females.
Camps Bay .. .. .	1	—
Castle Bridge .. .. .	2	—
Castle Street .. .. .	2	—
Claremont .. .. .	2	—
De Waal Park .. .. .	1	1
Darling Street .. .. .	2	—
Dock Road .. .. .	2	—
Early Morning Market .. .. .	3	2
Fishmarket .. .. .	—	1
Gardens .. .. .	2	1
Green Point Common .. .. .	1	—
Jurgen's Park .. .. .	1	—
Kalk Bay .. .. .	1	1
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade .. .. .	—	2
McGregor Street .. .. .	2	—
Maitland .. .. .	1	—
Museum .. .. .	2	1
New Fishmarket .. .. .	1	2
Riebeek Square .. .. .	2	1
St. Andrew's Square .. .. .	2	—
Salt River .. .. .	3	2
Sea Point .. .. .	1	1
Searle Street .. .. .	2	1
Theatre .. .. .	2	—
Three Anchor Bay .. .. .	—	1
Woodstock .. .. .	2	—
26 chalets .. .. .	40	17

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the department. A Stevenson screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, wind recorder, barometer and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft. and 1 ft.) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

The result of the observations are given in Tables J to N on pages cviii to cxii.

HOUSING.

To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling-houses built, the following figures are abstracted from the City Engineer's returns :—

Year.	Estimated increase in Population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915 .. ..	3,980	123
1916 .. ..	4,110	103
1917 .. ..	4,240	99
1918 .. ..	4,380	69
1919 .. ..	4,500	91
1920 .. ..	4,680	139
1921 .. ..	4,660	210
1922 .. ..	4,510	308
1923 .. ..	4,620	425
1924 .. ..	4,730	561
1925 .. ..	4,850	335

The activities of the City Council in providing dwelling house accommodation, which began in 1919, are indicated in the following returns of the Housing Committee showing the number and value of the dwelling houses which have been built under the various housing schemes of the Council.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Cottages erected for occupation by Municipal employees.						
From June, 1919, to July, 1924 :						
138 cottages at Maitland .. ..	61	500	0	0	£	s. d.
45 cottages at Roeland Street .. ..	31	598	0	0		
36 cottages at Claremont .. ..	15,000	0	0			
1 cottage at Green Point Common .. ..	690	0	0			
1 cottage on Kloof Nek .. ..	877	0	0			
Loans granted under Municipal (Provision of Homes) Ordinances :						
From April, 1920, to December, 1924 :						
321 dwellings, representing .. ..	262,242	0	0			
Loans granted under the Housing Act, No. 35 of 1920 :—						
From January, 1921, to September, 1926 :						
163 houses, representing .. ..	146,275	0	0			
Under the Housing Scheme in brick :—						
From October, 1924, to September, 1926 :						
155 dwellings, representing .. ..	98,543	19	0			
Wood and iron scheme, Cape Flats :—						
From April, 1924, to December, 1924 :						
82 houses, representing .. ..	12,513	0	0			
Athlone Scheme :—						
From August, 1925, to September, 1926 :						
105 wood and iron cottages .. ..	19,277	10	0			
58 concrete cottages .. ..	19,885	0	0			
Totals 1,105	£668,401	9	0			

*Insanitary Areas.*—The Council have had under consideration during the year under review the urgent question of the improvement of insanitary areas, and in that connection have found that they lack the legal powers which are necessary



for the effective solving of this problem. Under their present powers insanitary property in such areas can only be acquired by the ordinary routine of the compulsory purchase of land, and the price to be paid will be determined by the rent producing capacity of the property.

In England legislation exists for dealing with unhealthy areas. Local authorities there have, under definite safeguards, powers of compulsory purchase of insanitary property at a price based on the valuation of the land as a site cleared of buildings. The City Council passed the following resolution on the 25th February, 1926:—

That the Council takes steps with a view to securing the passing of legislation on the lines of the British Acts of Parliament . . . investing local authorities with the power of making Improvement Schemes and Reconstruction Schemes in connection with unhealthy areas which cannot be dealt with adequately otherwise than by demolition and reconstruction . . . .

### NEW REGULATIONS.

During the year under review the following new regulations have come into operation.

[75.]

[1926.]

Office of the Administrator,  
Cape Town, 18th March, 1926.

THE Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Additional Regulations, framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,  
Provincial Secretary.

### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS, POULTRY, ETC.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

#### *Interpretation of terms.*

1730. In the interpretation of these regulations the following words shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them:—

“Corporation” shall mean the Council of the City of Cape Town.

“Animal” shall mean any horse, ass, mule, cattle, goat, sheep or swine.

*Persons who keep animals must notify the Corporation.*

1731. Every person who shall keep or intend to keep any animal in any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure or other premises within the City of Cape Town shall forthwith send written information thereof to the Corporation, including his name and address, the number and kind of animals kept or intended to be kept, and the address of the premises in which such animals are kept or intended to be kept.

*The Corporation may prohibit the keeping of animals and may restrict the number and kind of animals to be kept in any premises.*

1732. It shall be lawful for the Corporation by notice served upon the owner or occupier thereof to prohibit the use for the keeping of animals of any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure, or other premises within the City of Cape Town which in the opinion of the Corporation is unfit, undesirable or objectionable by reason of its locality, construction or manner of use. It shall further be lawful for the Corporation by notice served upon the owner or occupier thereof to restrict the number and kind of animals which may be kept in any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure, or other premises within the City of Cape Town which in the opinion of the Corporation is unfit for the keeping of animals otherwise than as restricted in the said notice by reason of its locality, construction or manner of use. No person shall keep any animal in any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure or other premises within the City of Cape Town in which the keeping of animals has been prohibited by the Corporation in accordance with this regulation, and no person shall keep any animal in any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure, or other premises within the City of Cape Town in respect of which the Corporation have in accordance with this regulation restricted the number and kind of animals which may be kept except in accordance with the terms of such restriction.

*Power of entry of Inspector and penalty for obstruction.*

1733. Any health officer or sanitary inspector or other duly authorised officer of the Corporation may enter and inspect at any time any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure or other premises within the City of Cape Town which he has reason to believe is used or intended to be used for the keeping of any animal; and any person obstructing such officer or inspector in making any such inspection, or obstructing such officer or inspector in the performance of any duty lawfully undertaken in pursuance of these regulations shall be liable to the penalty provided by Regulation 1739.

*Printed cards for record purposes to be exhibited in stable, etc.*

1734. Every person who shall keep any animal in any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, yard, fold, enclosure, building, shed, structure or other premises within the City of Cape Town shall cause a printed card (which will be supplied by the Corporation) to be exhibited in the premises. Such card shall specify the number and kind of animals which may be kept in the premises if the Corporation have made any restriction under Regulation No. 1732 hereof, and will be ruled and spaced for the date of visit and signature of the visiting inspector, and shall be kept at all times in a conspicuous place in the aforementioned premises and be available at all times for examination or inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorised official of the Corporation.

*Requirements to be conformed to in respect of stables, etc.*

1735. Every building in which any animal is kept shall be constructed and maintained as follows :—

- (a) If an animal has been kept therein prior to the promulgation hereof every such building shall be properly constructed of suitable materials and so situated as to give access to sufficient light and pure air.
- (b) After the promulgation hereof no building shall be erected nor shall any building not previously used for the purpose be converted, altered, adapted or used for the keeping of any animal unless such building is constructed of good bricks, stone or other hard or impermeable material, properly bonded and solidly put together and so situated as to give access to sufficient light and pure air.
- (c) Every such building shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated by windows or openings in the walls or roof thereof communicating directly with the external air.
- (d) Every such building shall have a floor properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily cleansed material, with a sufficient fall to a suitable channel which shall discharge into a properly trapped drain situate in the open air and connected to the sewer, or, in cases where there is no sewer available, into a water-tight catch-pit or other means for the disposal of drainage constructed to the satisfaction of the Corporation.
- (e) Every such building shall be provided with a suitable and sufficient receptacle for manure constructed of impermeable material, finished inside and out with a hard smooth surface susceptible of thorough cleansing, and with an opening on one side reaching to the floor large enough to enable the interior of the receptacle to be readily emptied and thoroughly cleansed. Such receptacle shall not in any part be below the level of the ground adjoining, and shall be surrounded by an area, extending to a distance of 5 feet in all directions, properly paved with cement or other non-absorbent and easily-cleansed material. Such receptacle shall be constructed so that any fluid therein will drain by a suitable channel to a properly trapped drain situate in the open air outside the receptacle and connected to the sewer or such other means of drainage as is provided for the building.
- (f) Every part of the interior of such building shall be kept at all times in a reasonably sweet and clean condition. The floor thereof shall be thoroughly swept and all dung and other offensive matter removed therefrom as often as may be necessary and not less frequently than once daily. Any bedding therein shall at all times be kept in a dry, clean, and wholesome condition.
- (g) Every part of the interior of such building shall be properly limewashed at least three times in every year, that is to say, once during the month of April, once during the month of August and once during the month of December, and at such other times as may be necessary: provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part that may be properly painted or varnished or constructed of or covered with any material such as to render limewashing unsuitable or inexpedient and that may otherwise be properly cleansed.
- (h) All manure and other offensive matter shall be deposited in the manure receptacle and shall be completely removed three times at least in every week. The interval between two successive removals shall not exceed 72 hours. On each occasion when the manure is removed the manure receptacle shall be thoroughly swept and cleansed of all manure or other offensive matter.
- (i) Every such building shall at all times be provided with a suitable and sufficient supply of water.
- (j) All parts of such building and of the receptacle for manure shall be kept at all times in good repair.
- (k) No part of any such building shall be used as a dwelling or occupied for human habitation.

*Requirements to be conformed to in respect of kraals, yards, enclosures or runs in which animals are kept.*

1736. The following provisions shall apply to every kraal, yard, enclosure, or run in which any animal is kept, and also to the stable yard or other yard attached to any stable, cowshed, pigstye or other building where any such animal is kept :—

- (a) The ground shall be properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily-cleansed material, suitably sloped and channelled to drains constructed in such a manner as effectively to carry away all surface drainage without nuisance, provided that the Council may allow the surface of any part or parts of the ground to be made up of such other material as will prevent the production of mud and dust and will enable the surface to be adequately cleansed of dung and filth. The portion of the yard of any stable or cowshed adjacent to the entrance to the stable or cowshed and surrounding the manure



receptacle shall notwithstanding the foregoing proviso be properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily-cleansed material, suitably sloped, channelled and drained. Such paved portion shall extend not less than five feet on either side of the entrance to the stable or cowshed and shall be not less than 150 square feet in area, and the area surrounding the manure receptacle shall be paved 5 feet in all directions.

- (b) Every such kraal, yard, enclosure or run shall be provided with a suitable and sufficient receptacle for manure, which shall be constructed in the manner prescribed in No. 1735 (e) of these regulations, in regard to the collection and removal of manure and the cleansing of the manure receptacles. Regulation No. 1735 (h) shall also apply to every such kraal, yard, enclosure or run. Every such manure receptacle shall be surrounded by an area properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent easily-cleansed material, suitably sloped and channelled and drained, to a depth of five feet from the manure receptacle.
- (c) The paving or surface of every such kraal, yard, enclosure or run, and the manure receptacle thereof shall be kept at all times in a proper state of repair, and in a clean condition and free from dung, mud or other filth and from dust in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

*Requirements to be conformed to in respect of keeping of poultry, birds, etc.*

1737. No poultry or other birds or animals, whether included in the term "animal" as herein defined, or otherwise, shall be kept in such number, place or manner as to be a nuisance or in such place or manner as to cause foul water to drain into any stormwater channel, street gutter or elsewhere where it may be a nuisance. The Corporation in any case in which it deems it necessary for the prevention of nuisance, may require any person keeping such poultry or other birds or animals to provide a sufficient area properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily-cleansed material, with a sufficient fall to a suitable channel which shall discharge into a properly trapped drain connected to the sewer, or other means for the disposal of drainage constructed to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

*Corporation may delegate its powers under these regulations.*

1738. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to delegate any of its powers under these regulations to any of its committees or to its Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer of Health or Chief Sanitary Inspector.

*Penalty.*

1739. Any person contravening any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £20.

*Provincial Gazette, 19th March, 1926.*

[380.]

[1925.]

Office of the Administrator,  
Cape Town, 26th November, 1925.

THE Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Amended and Additional Regulations framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,  
Provincial Secretary.

#### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

#### ADDITIONAL REGULATION AS REGARDS THE SALE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT AND FISH.

1729. Every shop, room or other place used for depositing, keeping, preparing or exposing meat for retail sale shall comply with the following requirements :—

- (a) The walls of such shop, room or other place shall be lined with glazed tiles from the floor to a height of not less than six feet therefrom.
- (b) Appurtenant to every such shop and directly approached therefrom there shall be another room of adequate size for the storage of materials, the making of prepared meats and other purposes incidental to the retail trade in meat. The walls of such room shall be lined with glazed tiles from the floor to a height of not less than six feet therefrom.
- (c) Every such shop, room or other place shall be provided with an open yard, approved by the Corporation, properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily cleansed material, and properly sloped and drained. Such yard shall be directly approached from the shop or room referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

Provided that in the case of any premises used prior to the promulgation hereof for depositing, keeping, preparing or exposing meat for retail sale, the Corporation may waive or postpone any of the requirements of this Regulation.

This Regulation and Chapter A (as regards the sale of butcher's meat) of the Regulations framed pursuant to the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912 (No. 10 of 1912), and the Public Health Act, 1919 (No. 36 of 1919) promulgated under Provincial Administration Notice No. 295 of the 5th October, 1922, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the sale of fish other than dried or smoked fish as well as to the sale of meat.

*Provincial Gazette, 27th November, 1925.*

[332.]

[1925.]

Office of the Administrator,  
Cape Town, 15th October, 1925.

THE Deputy Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Amended Regulations framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

---

AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR REGULATING THE TRADE OF BARBER  
OR HAIRDRESSER.

---

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

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In these regulations the expression "Medical Officer of Health" shall mean the officer for the time being holding the office of Medical Officer of Health of Cape Town or his duly authorised assistant.

1719. No person shall carry on the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser within the area of the City of Cape Town unless registered by the Corporation as a barber or hairdresser and in possession of a certificate to that effect in force and current at the time being. Any person carrying on such trade or business without being registered and in possession of a certificate as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £20.

1720. Every person desiring to be registered as a barber or hairdresser within the area of the City of Cape Town shall submit a written application for registration at the office of the Medical Officer of Health. Such application shall be submitted 14 days at least before the applicant desires to begin to carry on such trade or business.

1721. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to grant such application or to refuse the same if the Corporation shall, after due enquiry and for good reason, deem it expedient so to do, provided that in all cases where such application is refused the reasons for such refusal shall forthwith be specified and notified in writing by the Corporation to the applicant; and provided further that no such refusal shall debar the applicant from making at any time a subsequent application or applications for registration. Such registration shall be free of charge and a certificate of registration shall be issued by the Medical Officer of Health free of charge to each person so registered.

Such certificate shall state the full name and address of the person to whom it is granted, and shall define the premises in respect of which such certificate is granted.

No such certificate of registration shall be granted unless the Medical Officer of Health after due enquiry and inspection shall have approved of the premises, specified and defined as suitable for the purpose for which they are used or intended to be used.

1722. In the event of the Corporation being satisfied after due enquiry and for good reason that it is expedient to do so or that contravention of these regulations is taking place, the Corporation may withdraw or cancel any certificate of registration granted under these regulations, irrespective of any penalty provided by or inflicted under these regulations; provided that in every such case the reasons for such withdrawal or cancellation shall forthwith be specified and notified in writing by the Corporation to the person concerned; and provided further that the Corporation may annul such withdrawal or cancellation on becoming satisfied that the reasons therefor no longer exist.

1723. The following requirements shall apply to every shop, room or other place used for the purpose of the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser:—

- (a) Such shop, room or other place shall be maintained at all times in a thoroughly clean condition.
- (b) All instruments, utensils, or other things belonging to or used in such shop, room or other place shall be maintained at all times in a thoroughly clean condition.
- (c) Every brush, comb, razor, scissors, clippers or other instrument or appliance or thing which has been used upon any person shall be thoroughly cleansed by washing or otherwise before being used on any second person, and every towel shall be thoroughly washed and boiled before being used on any second person.
- (d) Every brush, comb, razor, scissors, clippers, towel or other thing used upon the person of any person suffering from obvious disease of the skin or hair shall be thoroughly disinfected by immersion in boiling water immediately after use by or on such person.
- (e) No sponge or powder puff shall be used.
- (f) Such shop, room or other place shall be provided with an even floor suitably covered with linoleum or other material or otherwise constructed and maintained so that it may be easily swept and cleansed.
- (g) Such shop, room or other place shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated by windows or openings communicating directly with the external air and shall be provided with proper and adequate closet accommodation.
- (h) Such shop, room or other place shall be provided with a sufficient number of fixed wash-basins with water laid on and fitted with a properly trapped waste pipe; shall be provided with adequate means for providing hot water, and with a suitable refuse receptacle.

1724. No person suffering from any infectious, contagious or eruptive disorder, or having any discharging ulcer or sore, or being in attendance on any person suffering from any infectious, contagious or eruptive disorder, or any person who has been in contact with any person so suffering but has not been thoroughly disinfected thereafter, and no person whose body or clothing is not in a clean condition, shall or shall be suffered to operate as a barber or hairdresser in any manner or handle any instrument, utensil or other thing used or intended to be used in connection with or take part or assist in the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser.



1725. Every person carrying on the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser or engaged as an assistant in the business of a barber or hairdresser, shall wear a suitable clean apron with bib or suitable clean overalls while operating. No such person shall operate while having his clothing or person in a dirty state.

1726. Every person carrying on the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser shall carry out the provisions of these regulations and shall also cause every assistant employed by him to do so. Every person engaged as an assistant in the business of a barber or hairdresser shall carry out the provisions of these regulations.

1727. Any person contravening any of these regulations shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

From and after the promulgation hercof the regulations framed under Section 170 of the Cape Town Municipal Act, 1893, and promulgated under Government Notice No. 1396 of 1904 shall be repealed.

Reprinted from *Gazette* No. 1000, dated 16th October, 1925.

[354.]

[1925.]

Office of the Administrator,  
Cape Town, 5th November, 1925.

THE Deputy Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Additional Regulation, framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,  
Provincial Secretary

#### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

#### ADDITIONAL REGULATION.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

1728. Every dwelling-house shall be provided with a washing area in the yard or other suitable portion of the premises. The said washing area shall be properly paved with cement or other impermeable non-absorbent and easily cleansed material with a suitable fall to a trapped gulley in the area thereof which gulley shall be connected to the sewer by a drain constructed in accordance with the Corporation's Building Regulations. The said washing area shall measure not less than 50 square feet and not more than 100 square feet as the City Engineer may direct. This regulation shall apply to all new dwelling-houses and to all dwelling houses which shall be connected to the Corporation sewers after the promulgation hereof and to any other dwelling-houses where the City Engineer, being satisfied that it is desirable for the prevention of nuisance, so directs.

In any case in which the City Engineer is satisfied that a nuisance arises or is likely to arise from the drainage of the yard of any premises into the storm water channels, the City Engineer may by notice require the owner or occupier of such premises to divert the whole or any part of the drainage from the said yard, exclusive of all roof water, into the Corporation sewers, and to construct the requisite drains.

*Provincial Gazette*, 6th November, 1925.

[302.]

[1925.]

Office of the Administrator,  
Cape Town, 24th September, 1925.

THE Deputy Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Amended Regulation, framed by the Cape Town Municipality under the provisions of the Cape Municipal Ordinance, 1912.

J. P. J. BRUNT,  
Acting Provincial Secretary.

#### CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

#### AMENDED REGULATION.

(Framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

Regulation No. 711, promulgated under Provincial Administration Notice No. 236 of the 1st July, 1918, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

711. No person shall erect within the limits of the City any stable intended for the keeping of horses, mares, mules, cattle or other livestock, or alter or adapt any existing building for such use within a distance of 30 feet from any dwelling-house, church, school, hospital, public hall, public park, public playground, workshop or any place or building occupied by clerks, salesmen or workmen in the transaction of their business: and no person shall erect within the limits of the City any building intended for use as a dwelling-house, church, school, hospital, public hall, or workshop or for occupation by clerks, salesmen or workmen in the transaction of business or adapt any existing building for such use within a distance of 30 feet from any stable intended for the keeping of horses, mares, mules, cattle or other livestock.

*Provincial Gazette*, 25th September, 1925.

## SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU AND MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES (VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS).

### TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

(Prepared by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The tuberculosis bureau has been conducted in temporary premises during the past years. These premises are quite unsuitable, but it is expected that better accommodation will be provided at some future date.

The work of the Bureau may be divided into three main spheres—(1) Selection of patients for admission to the Nelspoort Sanatorium; (2) Weeding out of advanced cases for admission to the City Hospital Chronic Wards; (3) Palliative treatment to the remainder.

Though the *earliest* cases available are sent for sanatorium treatment, it is recognised that all such are not ideal cases for admission. However, as this side of the campaign against tuberculosis is as yet new to South Africa institutional training may be regarded as propagandist in character and the benefits will accrue in the future. Amongst the coloured community especially it is common for patients in the throes of Pulmonary Tuberculosis to carry on with their work until sheer inability to proceed prompts them to seek expert advice. When the disease is ultimately notified damage beyond repair has been wrought to them, and, in many instances, to their associates in over-crowded homes. That a simple persistent cough is potentially a source of grave danger is a lesson yet to be learned.

During the year there were 983 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 723 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	1925-1926.				1924-1925.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European .. ..	169	149	44	30	120	115	30	17
Other .. ..	328	337	72	83	234	254	56	64
Persons .. ..	497	486	116	113	354	369	86	81
Total .. ..	983		229		723		167	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1925-26:—

Race.				Males.	Females.
European .. ..	..	..	..	41	45
Other .. ..	..	..	..	11	16
Persons .. ..	..	..	..	52	61
Total .. ..	..	..	..	113	



## MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

(Prepared by Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The noteworthy facts in regard to the figures shown in the subjoined tables for the past year are (1) the increase in the total number of attendances; from 18,873 to 23,764, and (2) the increase in the number of new cases, from 1,507 to 1,759. Disregarding 62 cases that were not diagnosed as venereal disease, it will be seen that for the year 1925-26 almost 1,700 new cases were registered in the Municipal clinics, excluding pre-natal clinics. A simple analysis demonstrates the fact that 1 in 164 of the European population and 1 in 91 of the coloured population were registered during the past year as suffering from venereal disease. These figures do not, of course, include the numerous cases treated by private practitioners. The position is, to put it mildly, a disturbing one, especially in view of the reasons put forward in last year's report.

The work of the Clinics has been carried on by two Medical Officers who devote part time to this branch of Municipal activity. In view of the numbers attending it has been quite impossible to devote any time to research work, apart from which full attention could not be given to individual patients. The average number of attendances at each clinic was at least 45 (patients interviewed).

Contrary to general expectation the attendances at the Female Clinic did not fall away when charge was taken by a male Medical Officer. The increase was, in fact, greatly in excess of the normal ratio for past years. The number of syphilitic pregnant women attendances shows a definite decrease, as these patients are now dealt with at the Corporation pre-natal Bureaux.

No radical changes have been made in methods of treatment, such innovations only being introduced from time to time as were necessary to keep abreast of modern developments.

Professor W. Campbell of the Capetown University is to be thanked for his invaluable services in connection with the bacteriological and serological work of the clinics.

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1926, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic for males, which was held at 46 Keerom Street until 12th September, 1925, and afterwards at the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	Total Patients during Month.	Total Attending each Month.	New Cases.								Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.
					Diseases from which Patients suffered.										
					Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea, (Patients with both diseases) included in preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.			
1925-26.															
1925.	E.	645	132	24	4	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	61	63	15
	Non-E.	317	103	23	10	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	68	61	19
July ..	Total	962	235	47	14	1	—	—	—	31	1	—	129	124	34
August ..	E.	691	120	22	5	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	42	53	8
	Non-E.	344	106	35	15	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	48	44	12
September	Total	1,035	226	57	20	—	1	—	1	36	—	—	90	97	20
	E.	568	129	31	15	—	—	1	2	15	—	—	62	62	19
October ..	Non-E.	318	98	20	13	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	50	42	13
	Total	886	227	51	28	—	—	1	3	21	—	1	112	104	32
November	E.	471	100	27	5	—	—	—	1	18	4	—	52	51	13
	Non-E.	225	74	20	11	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	52	49	10
December..	Total	696	174	47	16	—	—	—	4	27	4	—	104	100	23
	E.	388	93	16	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	24	18	11
January ..	Non-E.	193	62	15	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	42	36	8
	Total	581	155	31	15	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	66	54	19
February..	E.	336	88	22	12	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	38	28	13
	Non-E.	183	56	12	8	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	43	38	8
March ..	Total	519	144	34	20	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	81	66	21
	E.	352	104	26	9	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	47	49	12
April ..	Non-E.	263	80	25	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	43	45	13
	Total	615	184	51	17	—	—	—	—	33	—	1	90	94	25
May ..	E.	390	101	30	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	45	66	17
	Non-E.	266	83	26	10	—	—	2	—	13	—	1	51	57	15
June ..	Total	656	184	56	22	—	—	2	—	31	—	1	96	123	32
	E.	414	112	22	7	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	63	66	20
July ..	Non-E.	283	77	22	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	54	48	15
	Total	697	189	44	21	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	117	114	35
August ..	E.	346	101	18	9	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	46	69	14
	Non-E.	286	82	26	14	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	66	78	11
September	Total	632	183	44	23	1	—	—	1	20	—	—	112	147	25
	E.	280	87	19	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	51	45	13
October ..	Non-E.	259	75	22	6	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	36	32	7
	Total	539	162	41	15	—	—	1	—	25	—	—	87	77	20
November	E.	402	106	18	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	63	53	19
	Non-E.	342	82	21	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	48	41	7
December..	Total	744	188	39	18	—	—	—	—	19	—	2	111	94	26
	E.	5,283	1,273	75	99	—	1	1	4	167	5	2	594	623	174
Year ..	Non-E.	3,279	978	267	130	2	—	3	6	129	—	3	601	571	138
	Total	8,562	2,251	542	229	2	1	4	10	296	5	5	1,195	1,194	312



In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1926, at the Venereal Diseases clinic for males, Salt River:—

Month.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	Total Patients during month.	Total Attending each month.	New Cases.								Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Reactions.
					Diseases from which Patients suffered.										
					Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea (Patients with both Diseases). Included in preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.			
1925-26.															
1925.	E.	645	132	24	4	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	61	63	21
	Non-E.	317	103	23	10	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	68	61	9
July ..	Total	962	235	47	14	1	—	—	—	31	1	—	129	124	30
	E.	696	161	38	14	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	74	66	24
	Non-E.	141	50	12	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	20	7
August ..	Total	837	211	50	26	—	—	—	1	23	—	1	102	86	31
	E.	785	168	26	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	89	85	16
	Non-E.	150	53	18	10	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	32	28	9
September	Total	935	221	44	20	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	121	113	25
	E.	680	156	31	6	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	79	73	—
	Non-E.	168	51	17	11	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	42	38	—
October ..	Total	848	207	48	17	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	121	111	—
	E.	696	160	38	9	—	—	—	—	24	5	—	67	52	12
	Non-E.	119	43	18	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	36	28	9
November	Total	815	203	56	20	—	—	—	—	31	5	—	103	80	21
	E.	587	141	17	7	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	55	38	22
	Non-E.	128	48	17	10	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	10	19	5
December	Total	715	189	34	17	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	85	57	27
1926.	E.	584	162	35	8	—	—	—	—	26	1	—	52	30	25
	Non-E.	207	71	33	15	—	—	—	1	16	1	1	36	32	13
January ..	Total	791	233	68	23	—	—	—	1	42	2	1	88	62	38
	E.	621	152	22	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	59	29	24
	Non-E.	248	68	21	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	44	29	16
February ..	Total	869	220	43	22	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	103	58	40
	E.	612	168	34	13	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	79	61	24
	Non-E.	275	82	30	18	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	57	41	22
March ..	Total	887	250	64	31	—	—	—	—	30	1	2	136	102	46
	E.	523	142	22	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	103	91	15
	Non-E.	249	68	19	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	60	51	8
April ..	Total	772	210	41	20	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	163	142	23
	E.	549	133	22	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	87	80	14
	Non-E.	221	76	23	12	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	54	45	12
May ..	Total	770	209	45	20	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	141	125	26
	E.	629	142	21	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	60	57	17
	Non-E.	308	85	22	10	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	67	55	18
June ..	Total	937	227	43	17	—	—	—	—	23	1	2	127	112	35
	E.	7,607	1,817	330	105	—	—	—	2	213	7	5	865	725	214
	Non-E.	2,531	798	253	142	1	—	1	2	102	3	4	554	447	128
Year. ..	Total	10,138	2,615	583	247	1	—	1	4	315	10	9	1,419	1,172	342

In the following table are set out statistical details of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1926, at the Venereal Diseases Clinic for females and children. This was held at 46 Keerom Street until the 12th September, 1925, and afterwards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, Capetown.

Month  1925 26.	Race.	Total Attendances during month.	Total Patients during month.	Total Attending each month.	New Cases.								Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections	Wassermann Reactions.
					Diseases from which Patients Suffered.										
					Syphilis Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Con- genital.	Syphilis, Con- ceptional and Quiescent.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.			
1925.	E. Non-E.	145 330	45 125	11 46	1 6	3 4	— —	3 5	1 24	3 3	— —	— 4	41 132	3 8	11 51
July ..	Total	475	170	57	7	7	—	8	25	6	—	4	173	11	62
	E. Non-E.	104 332	37 148	7 49	3 7	— 5	— —	1 14	3 15	— 1	— —	— 7	49 125	4 15	14 37
August ..	Total	436	185	56	10	5	—	15	18	1	—	7	174	19	51
	E. Non-E.	119 310	57 160	9 36	1 5	1 5	— 1	2 8	1 6	— 5	2 1	2 5	37 139	4 9	16 27
September	Total	429	217	45	6	6	1	10	7	5	3	7	176	13	43
	E. Non-E.	63 240	32 114	7 38	— 2	1 4	— 3	1 11	2 10	2 3	1 —	— 5	30 133	3 —	3 24
October ..	Total	303	146	45	2	5	3	12	12	5	1	5	163	3	27
	E. Non-E.	75 294	37 155	3 39	2 7	— 7	— —	1 13	— 6	— 4	— 1	— —	45 250	5 —	4 33
November ..	Total	369	192	42	9	7	—	14	6	4	1	—	295	5	37
	E. Non-E.	62 259	33 159	7 39	— 4	— 12	— —	3 8	— 4	3 4	— 7	1 —	27 158	1 —	8 39
December ..	Total	321	192	46	4	12	—	11	4	7	7	1	185	1	47
1926.	E. Non-E.	88 296	43 156	4 46	— 1	— 2	— —	2 10	— 1	2 3	— 28	— 1	27 151	2 2	7 25
January ..	Total	384	199	50	1	2	—	12	1	5	28	1	178	4	32
	E. Non-E.	93 394	48 189	14 66	— 6	1 3	— —	2 12	— 6	— 2	11 33	— 4	43 157	3 3	7 26
February ..	Total	487	237	80	6	4	—	14	6	2	44	4	200	6	33
	E. Non-E.	93 456	35 198	6 74	— 2	— 1	— —	2 10	— 1	1 3	3 44	— 13	51 216	6 15	8 46
March ..	Total	549	233	80	2	1	—	12	1	4	47	13	267	21	54
	E. Non-E.	64 356	26 157	4 48	— 1	— —	— —	— 7	— —	— 1	4 36	— 3	34 153	— 1	1 9
April ..	Total	420	183	52	1	—	—	7	—	1	40	3	187	1	10
	E. Non-E.	80 335	25 105	7 32	2 —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	1 2	2 28	1 —	46 199	— —	3 13
May ..	Total	415	130	39	2	—	—	1	2	3	30	1	245	—	16
	E. Non-E.	97 379	36 135	9 33	— 2	— —	— —	2 1	— —	1 2	6 26	— 2	53 169	4 9	3 10
June ..	Total	476	171	42	2	—	—	3	—	3	32	2	222	13	13
	E. Non-E.	1,083 3,981	454 1,801	88 546	9 43	6 43	— 4	19 100	8 74	13 33	29 204	4 44	483 1,982	35 62	85 340
Year ..	Total	5,064	2,255	634	52	49	4	119	82	46	233	48	2,465	97	425



# ANNUAL REPORT ON CITY HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(By Dr. W. P. Cooney, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

## HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (Dr. W. P. Cooney, L.R.C.P. and S.L., L.M., D.P.H.)

## CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron (Miss M. Blair).

Assistant Matron (Miss G. Griffiths).

2 Ward Sisters.

18 Staff Nurses.

Temporary nurses as required, and the requisite domestic servants and porters.

Dispenser.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Superintendent (J. Enstrom).

## CITY HOSPITAL, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital comprises the Medical Superintendent's residence and administration block, observation block, 3 wards, four 2-ward pavilions, two wood and iron chalets and four Nissen huts for isolation cases, also a laboratory where minor bacteriological work is conducted. Four wards (24 beds) and a clinic for venereal disease have been added during the past year.

At present the hospital provides accommodation for over 200 patients. The average number of patients in hospital per diem in the year under review was 107.7 as compared with 69.6 for the previous year and 62.9 in 1923-24.

Table 1, on page lxxviii shows the admissions, discharges and deaths. It also shows the number remaining at the end of the previous year as well as at the close of this year. Patients are classified as to disease and race.

Table 2, on page lxxix shows cases admitted with incorrect diagnosis, and also the ultimate diagnosis in each case.

Table 3, on page lxxix gives similar information; patients are, however, classified as to the source from which they were received.

There were 1061 admissions during the year (609 European and 452 non-European); 9 of these were admitted twice. The admissions for the two previous years were 797 in 1924-25 and 607 in 1923-24.

50 European and 132 non-European deaths occurred during the year, including 4 European and 10 non-European deaths in cases remaining over from last year. These figures show a mortality rate of 7.1 per cent. for Europeans and 24.25 for non-Europeans.

*Scarlet fever*.—There were 129 admissions for this disease (120 European and 9 non-European). There were 2 deaths.

*Measles*.—Twenty-one patients were admitted for measles (19 European and 2 non-European).

*Diphtheria*.—193 European and 55 non-European cases were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 23 deaths (13 European and 10 non-European).

*Enteric Fever*.—During the year 89 Europeans and 106 non-Europeans were admitted for this disease. There were 27 deaths (9 European and 18 non-European).

*Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis*.—Two Europeans and 17 non-Europeans were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 2 European and 14 non-European deaths.

*Tubercular Meningitis*.—Two Europeans and 4 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom the 2 Europeans and 2 of the non-Europeans died.

*Infective Encephalitis (Encephalitis Lethargica)*.—There were 5 European and 6 non-European admissions under this heading. One European and 3 non-Europeans recovered and were discharged.

*Erysipelas*.—Eight Europeans and 8 non-Europeans were treated for Erysipelas.

*Influenza, and Influenzal Pneumonia*.—Twelve Europeans and 7 non-Europeans were admitted in the former class and 11 European and 37 non-Europeans in the latter class. One European of the former and 13 non-Europeans of the latter died.

*Pneumonia (other forms)*.—Three Europeans and 4 non-Europeans were admitted during the year; one non-European died.

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—The admissions for this disease were 46 Europeans and 88 non-Europeans. There were 13 European and 45 non-European deaths. Seven of the cases had been in hospital in previous years.

*Puerperal fever*.—Five Europeans and 31 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom 2 Europeans and 11 non-Europeans died.

*Other diseases.*—Other diseases treated during the year were typhus (3 cases), anthrax (1 case, died), malta fever (1 case), gonorrhoeal ophthalmia (1 case), parotitis (20 cases), venereal diseases (66 cases, 6 died), scabies (1 case) and bronchial catarrh (1 case,—was admitted for whooping cough).

Five cases were received in hospital for observation; three as suspected cases of enteric fever (2 proved to be cases of broncho-pneumonia and the other appendicitis); one as a suspected case of anthrax (proved not to have any apparent disease) whilst the remaining case was merely admitted as “ observation ” (proved to be tonsilitis).

Two infants were born in the hospital, their mothers being patients therein.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1925 TO JUNE 30TH, 1926 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1925.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1926.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other.	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Pers-son.
Scarlet Fever ..	3	..	120	9	101	5	..	2	22	2	129
Enteric Fever ..	3	22	89	106	75	100	9	18	8	10	195
Diphtheria ..	10	3	193	55	172	45	13	10	18	3	248
Diphtheria Carriers and Contacts ..	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	9
Puerperal Fever ..	2	..	5	31	5	18	2	11	..	2	36
Erysipelas ..	..	..	8	8	8	7	..	..	..	1	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	19	19	46	88	36	43	13	45	16	19	134
Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	2	4	..	2	2	2	..	..	6
Infective Encephalitis..	1	..	5	6	1	3	5	3	..	..	11
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	3	2	17	..	6	2	14	..	..	19
Measles .. ..	..	..	19	2	19	2	..	..	..	..	21
Influenza .. ..	2	..	12	7	12	7	1	..	1	..	19
Influenzal Pneumonia..	1	2	11	37	12	25	..	13	..	1	48
Other forms of Pneumonia..	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	7
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Anthrax .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Malta Fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Parotitis .. ..	..	..	19	1	18	1	..	..	1	..	20
Venereal Diseases	..	..	23	43	15	32	..	6	8	5	66
Other Diseases ..	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	5
Cases admitted for Observation ..	..	1	4	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	5
Infants born in Hospital ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Cases not included above which were admitted for and proved not to be:—</i>											
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Enteric Fever ..	..	1	7	13	7	9	..	5	..	..	20
Diphtheria ..	..	..	10	1	9	1	..	..	1	..	11
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	9
Erysipelas ..	..	..	4	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	7
Infective Encephalitis ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	4
Measles .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	41	51	609	452	525	327	50	132	75	44	1,061

Total Day Units 39,298 (14,424 for Tuberculosis and 24,874 for other diseases).



TABLE 2.—CASES ADMITTED WITH INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

		SHOWING ULTIMATE DIAGNOSIS.																																															
Admitted for		Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Infective Encephalitis.	Malta Fever.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Typhus Fever.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Influenza.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Other Forms of Pneumonia.	Measles.	Malaria.	Nephritis.	Rubella.	Tonsillitis.	Hemiplegia.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Quinsy.	Simple Meningitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Veneral Diseases.	Mucus Colitis.	Pyrexia.	Cervical Adentitis.	Appendicitis.	Hepatic Cirrhosis.	Constipation.	Abortion.	Burn.	Post Partum Hæmorrhage.	Mastitis.	Parametritis.	Asthma.	Eczema.	Varicose Ulcer.	Cellulitis.	Pityriasis Rubra.	Inflammation of Connective Tissue.	Delirium Tremens.	Cancer.	Laryngitis Stridulus.	No Apparent Disease.	Totals.		
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	1	13	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Diphtheria	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Infective Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Influenza	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	
Other forms of Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Simple Meningitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Totals	..	2	7	8	1	2	3	3	14	4	6	5	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	123	

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1925, TO JUNE 30TH, 1926, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARDS, ETC.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment, July 1st 1925.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th 1926.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
1 (Sea Point) ..	1	..	49	6	44	4	2	1	4	1	55
2 (Harbour) ..	3	5	37	21	34	16	3	6	3	4	58
3 (West Central) ..	..	..	6	29	5	15	1	13	..	1	35
4 (Kloof) ..	2	2	29	21	26	14	2	6	3	3	50
5 (Park) ..	4	3	47	11	40	7	2	6	9	1	58
6 (East Central) ..	2	9	26	60	18	40	3	22	7	7	86
7 (Castle) ..	3	13	18	61	14	50	2	16	5	8	79
8 (Woodstock) ..	5	6	83	45	78	32	4	13	6	6	128
9 (Salt River) ..	11	2	63	26	62	22	5	4	7	2	89
10 (Mowbray) ..	..	..	44	18	37	15	3	2	4	1	62
11 (Maitland) ..	..	4	15	31	11	23	3	9	1	3	46
12 (Rondebosch) ..	3	1	15	42	14	30	2	11	2	2	57
13 (Claremont) ..	2	2	58	26	44	21	5	7	11	..	84
14 (Kalk Bay) ..	..	..	23	3	19	2	..	..	4	1	26
N'dabeni Native Location ..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Vagrants ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
From Steamers ..	1	..	26	2	19	1	3	1	5	..	28
From Outside of the Municipality ..	4	3	70	46	60	33	10	12	4	4	116
Totals ..	41	51	609	452	525	327	50	132	75	44	1,061

## CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situate at Rentzkie's Farm in the Maitland Ward about six miles from the centre of the City. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and there is no permanent resident staff, with the exception of the caretaker (Mr. J. Enstrom) who is an experienced male nurse.

Four cases were admitted during the past year; 1 male and 2 females (European) and 1 male (non-European). There were no deaths. One of the European females was still in the hospital at the close of the year under report.

The European male was admitted as a suspected case of enteric fever from a warship stationed at the Naval Port at Simonstown. This case proved, after admission, to be one of measles and was transferred to the City Hospital.

Of the 2 European females, one was a case of typhus fever and the other a suspected case of smallpox, which, after admission, proved to be suffering from chickenpox; this latter case is the one which remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

The non-European male was admitted for chickenpox.



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# TABLES.

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TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-PERIODS, AND WARDS OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards.

(52 weeks ended 2nd July, 1926.)

## SUMMARY.

AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT  
CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.

[illegible]

E. = European. O. = Others or non-European.

One should be classified as



WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

\*See footnote on previous page.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.		
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards				Persons.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																
1 (a) Fever, Typhoid ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	8
1 (b) Fever, Paratyphoid..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
2 Fever, Typhus ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Fever, Relapsing ?..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Fever, Malta ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 (a) Fever, Malaria ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
5 (b) Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
6 Smallpox ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Measles ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	
8 Scarlet Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
9 Whooping Cough ..	{ E. O.	-	3 8	-	1 3	-	2 3	-	4 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	14	19
10 Diphtheria and Croup	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1 3	-	2 3	-	3 6	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 4	2 7	8 13
11 (a) Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	-	3	1	2 3	1	1	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 15	1 4	7 19	
11 (b) Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	
12 Millary Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Mumps ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 Asiatic Cholera ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 * Cholera Nostras ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 (a) Dysentery, Amoebic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
16 (b) Dysentery, Bacillary	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
16 (c) Dysentery. Other or unstated cause ..	{ E. O.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	1	3	
17 (a) Plague, Bubonic ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (b) Plague, Pneumonic..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (c) Plague, Septicaemic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (d) Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18 Yellow Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Spirochaetosis Ictero- Haemorrhagica ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Leprosy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 Erysipelas (non- puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Acute Polio-Myelitis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 3	5 4	7	
24 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 12	-	7	1
25 (a) Chicken Pox ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	



[illegible]

[illegible]



CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																																Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
INFECTIOUS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES (cont.)																																							
Human Measles ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Parasomiasis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Scalds ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Thrax ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Lesions ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Scabies ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	8	3	11			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ..	{ E. O.	3	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	4	-	4	1	2	2	5	5	4	3	3	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	37	20	57				
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System with Emphysema ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis, Meningeal ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	7	2	12	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	5				
Tuberculosis, Abdominal ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	5					
Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis of the Joints ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis, Skin ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis, Bones (including Vertebral Column) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis, Lymphatic System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Tuberculosis, Genitourinary System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Tuberculosis, Other Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tuberculosis, Acute disseminated ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2				
Tuberculosis, Chronic disseminated ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3					
Syphilis (all forms) ..	{ E. O.	-	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	7	4	5	3	2	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	37	26	63				
Chancres ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Coccidial Infection ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Gonorrhoeal or Purulent Ophthalmia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Septic Infection: Septicaemia (non-septicaemic) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5					
Other Infectious Diseases ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7					
For I. ..	{ E. O.	9	6	5	2	1	1	4	4	6	1	8	3	4	4	11	11	10	6	5	4	2	3	6	4	6	2	1	5	-	-	1	1	79	57	136			
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOT IN CLASS I.	{ E. O.	-	3	18	4	9	17	13	16	6	3	52	54	63	44	27	17	16	9	11	5	18	22	23	29	24	19	12	18	19	4	6	2	317	266	583			
Leishmaniasis, Buccal Cavity ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3					
Leishmaniasis, Stomach, Esophagus ..	{ E. O.	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	4	-	-	2	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	23	13	36				
Leishmaniasis, Peritoneum, Testes, Rectum ..	{ E. O.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12					
Leishmaniasis, Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14					

CAUSE OF DEATH		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.	
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.	
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 1	-	3	-	4	-	2 1	-	1	-	-	-	9 7	9 7
48	Cancer, Skin ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	3 1
49	Cancer, Other or un- specified Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	4 1	3 3	7 1	4	6	4	1	-	16 4	19 6	35 10	
50	Other Tumours (non- malignant) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2 2		
51	Rheumatic Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	6 13	
52	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3 4	
53	Scurvy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54	Pellagra ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	Beri-Beri ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
56	Rickets ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
57	Diabetes ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	5 1	1	-	-	-	5	7	12 1		
58 (a)	Pernicious Anaemia	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	6		
58 (b)	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2			
59	Diseases of the Pitui- tary Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60 (a)	Exophthalmic Goitre	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	
60 (b)	Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
61	Disease of the Para- thyroid Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
62	Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
63	Disease of the Adre- nals (Addison's Disease) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
64	Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
65 (a)	Leucaemia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	
65 (b)	Lymphadenoma : Hodgkin's Disease	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
66	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic, excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	
67	Chronic Poisoning : Mineral Substances	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
68	Chronic Poisoning, Organic Substances	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
69	Other General Diseases ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	
Totals for II. ..		{ E. O.	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	9	12	15	19	27	19	22	10	5	-	2	70	88	158
III. DISEASES OF THE NER- VOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																
70	Encephalitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
71	Simple Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	



NAME OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.																												
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location.																																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																													
GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																																															
Cancer, Breast ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7																											
Cancer, Skin ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1																													
Cancer, Other or unspecified Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	-	3	-	2	1	-	5	2	1	6	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	16	19																													
Other Tumours (non-malignant) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2																													
Pneumatic Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	5																													
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2																														
Curvy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Eclampsia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Eri-Beri ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Eczema ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Diabetes ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6																														
Fernicious Anaemia ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4																														
Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																														
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Exophthalmic Goitre ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Disease of the Parathyroid Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																														
Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Disease of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																														
Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Leukaemia ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1																														
Lymphadenoma: Hodgkin's Disease ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic, excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2																														
Chronic Poisoning: Mineral Substances ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Chronic Poisoning, Organic Substances ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Other General Diseases ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																														
Totals for 11. ..	{ E. O.	9	11	1	3	2	3	7	6	11	8	5	5	1	4	8	8	12	3	17	3	2	4	5	5	6	4	2	3	-	1	1	67	85																													
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																																															
Cephalitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																														
Simple Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2																													

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.					
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75				75 to 85		85 and up- wards	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																
72	Locomotor Ataxia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	1 3
73	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 -	2 2
74 (a)	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	1 2	- 1	2 2	2 2	5 3	5 11	3 6	7 5	4 -	1 4	2 -	3 -	17 15	18 24	35 39	
74 (b)	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	3 1	5 2	
75 (a)	Hemiplegia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 2	1 -	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	1 2	2 2	3 4	
5 (b)	Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	
76	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 3	- -	- -	2 1	- -	3 2	- -	2 -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 7	- -	9 7	
77	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	1 -	2 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	3 -	5 3	
78	Epilepsy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	2 1	- 1	1 -	2 1	1 -	- 1	2 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2	5 3	9 5	
79	Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	
80	Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	1 17	2 11	1 1	1 2	- 1	2 19	3 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 19	3 14	5 33	
81	Chorea ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	
82	Neuritis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	
83	Softening of the Brain	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	1 1	2 2		
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 1	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2	4 1	8 3	
85	Disease of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
86	Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	1 3	- 1	3 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 3	- 6	
Totals for III. ..		{E. O.	2 18	3 14	1 2	1 3	- 3	5 23	4 22	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 5	- 1	- 6	3 2	5 6	3 2	7 7	6 4	11 5	7 13	9 11	9 7	6 1	4 6	2 -	4 -	46 67	42 60	88 127
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																
87	Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	2 1	
88	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	2 5	3 3	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6	5 1	11 6	
89	Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	2 -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6	1 -	7 -		
90	Other Disease of the Heart ..	{E. O.	1 3	1 1	- -	- 1	- -	1 3	1 2	- -	1 1	2 2	1 5	3 4	2 8	5 5	3 7	2 6	8 16	18 19	11 29	23 24	17 18	31 15	11 20	13 4	15 10	- 4	5 -	96 86	75 116	171 202
91 (a)	Aneurism ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	- -	2 2	
91 (b)	Arterial Sclerosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	5 1	- 1	13 1	5 1	13 3	10 5	7 -	6 3	- -	2 6	38 6	25 16	63 22	
91 (c)	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	
92	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	
93	Disease of the Veins..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	
94	Disease of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
95	Haemorrhage (un-qualified) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
96	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -	
Totals for IV. ..		{E. O.	1 3	1 1	- -	- 1	- -	1 3	1 2	- -	3 1	1 2	1 5	4 4	2 10	5 5	3 7	5 14	13 17	26 21	13 29	38 26	24 19	47 18	22 25	22 4	21 13	- 4	7 6	149 101	110 134	259 235



CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																																Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location.						Persons.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
CAUSES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																							
Motor Ataxia...		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-					
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..		{E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2					
Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..		{E.	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	18					
		{O.	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	3	-	3	4	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	-	-	2	24						
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..		{E.	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3					
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2					
Paraplegia .. ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2					
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2						
Paralysis (no cause specified) .. ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2					
General Paralysis of the Insane ..		{E.	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8						
		{O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7						
Other forms of Mental Alienation ..		{E.	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3						
Epilepsy .. ..		{E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5						
Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..		{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3						
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Chorea .. ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Orchitis .. ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Swelling of the Brain		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2						
Other Diseases of the Nervous System		{E.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1						
Disease of the Eye and Annexa ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6						
Totals for III. ..		{E.	7	8	4	2	2	-	2	3	3	3	2	4	1	2	7	2	2	4	3	4	1	4	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	2	43						
		{O.	-	-	3	1	-	2	4	3	-	1	12	10	6	6	2	4	6	3	2	3	5	5	13	9	6	5	2	5	2	3	4	67					
CAUSES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																							
Endocarditis .. ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..		{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6						
Angina Pectoris ..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7						
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																			

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS	
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																
97	Disease of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
98	Disease of the Larynx	{E. O.	- 2	- 2	- -	1 -	- 1	- 2	3 3	1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	1 4		
99 (a)	Bronchitis, Acute ..	{E. O.	4 32	1 17	- 22	- 15	- 9	- 10	4 63	1 42	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	7 66	4 47		
	(b) Bronchitis, Chronic ..	{E. O.	- -	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 1	- -	7 11	1 17		
99 (c)	Bronchitis, Undefined (under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	1 29	- 23	- 11	- 9	- 2	- 6	1 42	- 38	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 42	- 38		
99 (d)	Bronchitis, Undefined (5 years and over)	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 3	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	3 2	3 7		
100	Broncho-Pneumonia	{E. O.	4 50	10 46	4 28	1 33	2 6	1 21	10 84	12 100	- 1	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 1	10 94	18 106		
101 (a)	Pneumonia, Lobar ..	{E. O.	- 2	- 3	2 2	- 2	- 4	- 1	2 8	- 6	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 4	1 7	1 2	3 8	- 4	7 5	1 1	3 3	- 3	1 2	2 1	2 1	- -	17 36	7 24		
101 (b)	Pneumonia, Other and undefined ..	{E. O.	1 1	- 3	- 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 3	2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	1 3	- 2	3 3	- 1	3 4	- -	2 4	- -	2 1	1 1	1 1	- -	14 19	4 10		
102	Pleurisy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- 3	1 1	3 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9	- 4		
103	Pulmonary Conges- tion ..	{E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	1 2	3 2		
104	Gangrene of the Lungs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
105	Asthma ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- 1	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	3 1	2 3		
106	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -		
107 (a)	Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -		
107 (b)	Disease of the Mediastinum ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
107 (c)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1		
107 (d)	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -		
Totals for V. ..		{E. O.	10 116	12 99	6 65	3 60	2 23	3 41	18 204	18 200	1 2	1 4	2 2	1 2	- 7	- 8	3 15	1 9	7 22	- 8	12 21	1 9	12 12	- 10	7 3	7 8	5 3	8 4	1 1	6 291	68 263	
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																
108	Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	{E. O.	- 1	- 1	2 -	- 1	- -	- 4	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4	- 2		
109	Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1		
110	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
111 (a)	Ulcer of the Stomach	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2		
111 (b)	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- 3		
112	Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer) ..	{E. O.	1 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	3 1	2 2		
113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	{E. O.	32 149	24 116	4 69	7 61	- -	36 218	31 177	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 218	31 177		
114	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 yrs. & over)	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 17	4 14	3 17	3 14	- 3	3 3	2 2	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	3 1	1 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	3 2	3 1	1 -	1 -	- -	10 30	9 24		
115	Ankylostomiasis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (a)	Intestinal Parasites : Intestinal Cestodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (b)	Intestinal Trematodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 2	2 2	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -		
116 (c)	Intestinal Nematodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		



[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.			
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards				Persons.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (cont.).																																		
Intestinal Parasites (cont.).																																		
116 (d)	Intestinal Coccidia	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
116 (e)	Intestinal Bilharziasis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
116 (f)	Intestinal, Other Parasites .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
117	Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
118 (a)	Hernia .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
118 (b)	Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	{ E. O.	1 2	-	-	-	-	1 2	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
119	Other Diseases of the Intestines .. ..	{ E. O.	2 ..	-	-	-	-	2 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
120	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
121	Hydatid Tumour of the Liver .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
122 (a)	Cirrhosis of the Liver (returned as Alcoholic) .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
122 (b)	Cirrhosis (not returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
123	Biliary Calculi .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
124	Other Diseases of the Liver .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
125	Disease of the Pancreas .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
126	Peritonitis of un-stated origin .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
127	Other Diseases of the Digestive System (excluding Cancer and Tuberculosis)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for VI. ..			{ E. O.	36 153	24 120	4 72	7 62	- 19	4 17	40 244	35 199	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 2	2 5	- 1	2 5	2 1	1 8	2 1	9 2	4 2	5 3	7 1	7 2	8 2	4 1	4 -	1 -	1 -	71 277	63 213	134 490
VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																																		
128	Nephritis, Acute .. ..	{ E. O.	-	1 2	-	1 2	-	-	2 4	2 5	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	1 2	-	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
129	Nephritis, Chronic .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
130	Chyluria .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
131	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	{ E. O.	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
132	Calculi of the Urinary Passages .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
133 (a)	Diseases of the Bladder—Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
133 (b)	Other Diseases of the Bladder .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
134 (a)	Stricture of the Urethra .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
134 (b)	Other Diseases of the Urethra .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
135	Disease of the Prostate .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
136	Non-Venercal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
137	Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
138	Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																												Not Allocated.		TOTALS.				
		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location.		Residential Addresses Unascertained.				Persons.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (cont.).																																				
Intestinal Parasites (cont.).																																				
Intestinal Coccidia	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intestinal Bilharziasis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Intestinal, Other Parasites .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2		
Hernia .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	6	2	9	
Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	{ E. O.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4		
Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Hydatid Tumour of the Liver .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cirrhosis of the Liver (returned as Alcoholic) .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
Cirrhosis (not returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	4	8		
Biliary Calculi ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5		
Other Diseases of the Liver .. ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	4		
Disease of the Pancreas .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peritonitis of un- stated origin ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	4		
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (excluding Cancer and Tuberculosis)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for VI. ..	{ E. O.	4 2	5 -	2 5	3 6	1 9	- 8	5 8	5 6	3 9	3 -	4 47	2 44	3 28	1 21	19 21	13 17	4 22	13 13	6 5	3 5	8 22	2	1 42	6 21	4 25	4 15	4 18	1 15	- 14	- 11	- -	1 277	68 213	62 490	130
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																																				
Nephritis, Acute ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5		
Nephritis, Chronic ..	{ E. O.	6	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	23	15	38		
Chyluria .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4		
Calculi of the Urinary Passages .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
Diseases of the Bladder—Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Bladder .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3		
Stricture of the Urethra .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Urethra .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
Disease of the Prostate .. ..	{ E. O.	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1		



CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS						
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards				Persons
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
VII. NON-VENEREAL DI- SEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA (cont.).																																	
139	Uterine Tumour ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -		
140	Uterine Haemorrhage (non-Puerperal)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
141 (a)	Diseases of the Uterus	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
141 (b)	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
142	Non-Puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -		
Totals for VII. ..		{ E. O.	1 2	1 5	- 3	1 2	- 1	- 2	1 6	2 9	- 1	- 2	- -	1 1	2 2	1 3	3 1	3 3	2 -	5 9	6 6	11 10	4 1	15 7	3 3	8 4	2 -	1 -	1 -	46 46	25 22	7 68	
VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																																	
143 (a)	Abortion (Death of Mother) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
143 (b)	Ectopic Gestation..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
143 (c)	Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
144	Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	- -	
145	Other Accidents of Labour ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	
146	Puerperal Septicaemia ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9	- -	3 -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 14	- -	
147	Puerperal Phlegmasia, etc. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
148	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 7	- -	
149	Following childbirth not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
150	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for VIII. ..		{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 18	- -	3 5	- -	2 6	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 31	6 31	
IX. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																																	
151	Gangrene ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	
152	Furuncle ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	
153	Acute Abscess ..	{ E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	
154	Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -	
Totals for IX. ..		{ E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	3 3	5 5
X. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																	
155	Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	
156	Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
157	Amputation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
158	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for X. ..		{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	3 3	1 5



USE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																																Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.																											
		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		N'dabeni Location.																																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																														
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND EXA (cont.).																																																															
Uterine Tumour ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2																													
Uterine Haemorrhage (non-Puerperal)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Diseases of the Uterus	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
on - Puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Totals for VII. ...	{ E. O.	10	2	6	1	3	1	5	3	3	1	5	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	44	22	66																														
THE PUERPERAL STATE																																																															
Abortion (Death of Mother) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Ectopic Gestation..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4																													
Other Accidents of Labour ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3																													
Puerperal Septicaemia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	14																													
Puerperal Phlegmasia, etc. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																													
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	7																													
Following childbirth not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Totals for VIII. ...	{ E. O.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	5																													
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																																																															
Gangrene ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1																													
Furuncle ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2																													
Acute Abscess ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2																													
Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2																													
Totals for IX. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5																													
DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																																															
Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1																													
Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Amputation ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																														
Totals for X. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5																													



CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns.)				
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards		Persons.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.					F.
XI. MALFORMATIONS.																																		
159	Congenital Malformations .. ..	{ E. O.	3 9	4 6	- 1	1 -	1 -	3 11	6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 11	6 6	9 17	2 -		
XII. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																		
160	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	{ E. O.	5 23	3 26	1 -	- -	- -	6 23	3 26	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 23	3 26	9 49	- 1		
161 (a)	Premature Birth ..	{ E. O.	10 50	12 47	- -	- -	- -	10 50	12 47	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 50	12 47	22 97	2 -		
161 (b)	Injury at Birth ..	{ E. O.	2 3	4 3	- -	- -	- -	2 3	4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	4 3	6 6	- -		
162	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	{ E. O.	5 10	2 11	- 1	- -	- -	5 11	2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 11	2 11	7 22	- -		
163	Lack of Care ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -		
Totals for XII. ..		{ E. O.	22 87	21 87	1 1	- -	- -	23 88	21 87	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 88	21 87	44 175	2 1		
XIII. OLD AGE.																																		
164	Senility .. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	2 1	9 6	6 5	3 4	10 2	15 12	18 11	33 23	3 5		
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																		
165-174	Suicide .. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 -	- 2	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6	- 1	- 7	- 1		
175 ]	Poisoning by Food	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- -	- -		
176	Venomous Bites & stings .. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
177	Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -			
178	Conflagration ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
179	Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 1		
180	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -		
181	Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
182	Accidental Drowning .. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 2	- 3	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 8	- 1	- 2	- 9	- 2	
183-191	Accidental Injuries	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 2	- 3	- 2	- 3	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 4	- 8	- 7	- 1	- 7	- 7	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 25	- 32	- 2	- 1	- 27	- 33	- 8
192	Starvation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
193	Excessive Cold ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
194	Effects of Heat ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
195	Lightning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
196	Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -		
197-200	Homicide*	{ E. O.	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 2	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 5	- 2	- 7	- -		
201	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
202-203	Other Violence ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 2		
Totals for XIV.		{ E. O.	- -	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 6	- 5	- 2	- 10	- 1	- 14	- 1	- 11	- 1	- 6	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 2	- -	- 39	- 8	- 47	- 13		
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																		
204	Sudden Death ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
205	Cause of Death un- stated or ill- defined† ..	{ E. O.	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 1	- -	- 6	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 11	- 3	- 8	- 19	- -		
Totals for XV..		{ E. O.	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 1	- -	- 6	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 11	- 3	- 8	- 19	- 1		

\*In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born female of unknown race. See footnote to Summary on page lxxxiii.  
†In addition to the figures against this cause of death there are the deaths of 2 newly-born females of unknown race. " " " " "



CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																												Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.						
		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14						N'dabeni Location.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
MALFORMATIONS.																																						
Congenital Malformations .. ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- 3	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 11	6 6	9 17		
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																						
Congenital Debility, Tetanus and Sclerema	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 5	- 5	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 4	- 6	- 7	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	6 23	3 26	9 49		
Immature Birth ..	{ E. O.	- 2	- -	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 6	- 5	- 1	- 2	- 10	- 11	- 6	- 11	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 2	- 1	- -	- 1	- 4	- 4	- 8	- 2	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	10 50	12 47	22 97		
Injury at Birth ..	{ E. O.	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 4	- 6			
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 5 11	- 2 11	- 7 22			
Lack of Care ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1		
Totals for XII. ..	{ E. O.	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 4	- 1	- 5	- 2	- 8	- 5	- 2	- 4	- 16	- 18	- 10	- 11	- 2	- 6	- 3	- 7	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 6	- 6	- 8	- 14	- 10	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 2	23 88	21 87	44 175
III. OLD AGE.																																						
Senility .. ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 4	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- 2	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 1	- 4	- -	- 1	- 15 12	- 18 11	- 33 23	
EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																						
Suicide .. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6	- 1	- 7 1		
Poisoning by Food	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	
Venomous Bites & Stings ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1		
Conflagration ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 3	- 4 4		
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	
Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Accidental Drowning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- 8	- 1	- 9	
Accidental Injuries	{ E. O.	- 3	- 1	- 2	- 3	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- 7	- 1	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 2	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- 5	- 1	- 2	- 3	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 25 32	- 2 1	- 27 33		
Starvation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Excessive Cold ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Effects of Heat ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Lightning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 2		
Homicide* ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 5	- 2	- 1	- 7		
Fractures (cause not specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Other Violence ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	
Totals for XIV.	{ E. O.	- 3	- 1	- 5	- 6	- 1	- 3	- -	- -	- 4	- -	- -	- 7	- 3	- 2	- 4	- 6	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 2	- 9	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 3	- -	- 4	- 1	- 2	- -	- 1	- 1	- 39 48	- 8 8	- 47 56		
DEFINED DISEASES.																																						
Sudden Death ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cause of Death un- stated or ill- defined†..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- 3	- -	- 2	- -	- 11 11	- 8 8	- 19 19	
Totals for XV...	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- 3	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- 11 11	- 8 8	- 19 19		

† Addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born female of unknown race. See footnote to Summary on page lxxxii.  
\* Addition to the figures against this cause of death there are the deaths of 2 newly-born females of unknown race.

**Table B.**  
**RETURN of Births and Still-Births for the year 1925-1926 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Municipal Wards.**  
(52 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1926.)

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.						OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.						TOTALS			STILL-BIRTHS.				TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.			
	LEGITIMATE.			ILLEGITIMATE.			LEGITIMATE.			ILLEGITIMATE.			TOTALS.			EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.					
	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Total.		Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.		Illegit.		
1. Sea Point	92	88	180	5	3	8	97	91	188	10	8	18	10	15	25	188	43	231	5	..	1	4	10
2. Harbour ..	33	40	73	2	2	4	35	42	77	47	54	101	47	31	78	77	147	224	..	..	5	4	9
3. Central (West)	18	13	31	1	2	3	19	15	34	81	103	184	81	22	103	34	240	274	2	1	14	6	23
4. Kloof ..	66	62	128	4	8	12	70	70	140	118	148	266	118	36	154	140	333	473	8	..	14	4	26
5. Park ..	72	64	136	3	3	6	75	67	142	29	18	47	29	12	41	142	78	220	4	..	4	4	12
6. Central (East)	57	67	124	3	2	5	60	69	129	302	278	580	302	103	405	129	768	897	6	..	42	32	80
7. Castle ..	42	51	93	4	9	13	46	60	106	296	257	553	296	75	371	106	697	803	4	2	31	20	57
8. Woodstock	158	178	336	9	11	20	167	189	356	94	118	212	94	25	119	356	274	630	10	..	22	7	39
9. Salt River	181	161	342	7	7	14	188	168	356	139	129	268	139	30	169	356	335	691	8	..	20	8	36
10. Mowbray ..	90	104	194	5	3	8	95	107	202	54	53	107	54	21	75	202	140	342	6	..	4	2	12
11. Maitland ..	67	68	135	1	6	7	68	74	142	143	119	262	143	58	200	142	376	518	6	1	17	12	36
12. Rondebosch	69	72	141	..	2	2	69	74	143	168	164	332	168	57	225	143	451	594	6	..	22	9	37
13. Claremont	117	107	224	2	3	5	119	110	229	174	183	357	174	37	211	229	435	664	9	..	27	10	46
14. Kalk Bay ..	38	48	86	2	..	2	40	48	88	52	69	121	52	28	80	88	173	261	3	..	11	4	18
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	8*	..	..	1	1	3†
Total ..	1,100	1,123	2,223	48	61	109	1,148	1,184	2,332	1,707	1,701	3,408	1,707	552	2,259	2,332	4,496	6,830*	77	4	235	127	444†
Excluded from above figures: (1) Births in Cape- town which did not belong thereto ..	82	65	147	21	24	45	103	89	192	14	15	29	14	22	36	192	84	276	7	1	2	4	14
(2) N'dabeni Location	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	49	112	63	6	69	..	125	125	..	..	9	7	16

\* Including 2 births (females) of race unknown. † Including one still-birth (male) of race unknown. These are the cases previously referred to in this report. They are deemed illegitimate on account of the circumstances.  
E = European. O = Other than European.



Table C.

Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates (corrected to a basis of 365 days) for various years for the City of Capetown.

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.			Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates (uncorrected).			Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.			Natural Increase Rates.			Infant Mortality.			Enteric Fever Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.			Tuberculosis (all forms), Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.		
	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.
1913-1914*	76,940	74,560	151,500	29.39A	45.48A	37.31A	6.49A	25.75A	18.04A	13.77	28.25	20.89	12.10	27.02	19.44	15.62A	17.23A	16.42A	107.96A	250.55A	193.50A	0.21	0.30	0.25	1.03	4.85	2.91
1914-1915 ..	79,840	75,510	155,350	29.95A	47.52A	38.49A	6.90A	26.48A	18.66A	14.28	29.73	21.80	12.73	28.39	20.35	15.67A	17.79A	16.69A	100.38A	224.36A	174.92A	0.26	0.30	0.28	1.11	5.09	3.04
1915-1916 ..	82,860	76,470	159,330	27.53A	48.23A	37.47A	7.48A	25.26A	18.49A	12.81	27.58	19.91	11.25	26.00	18.33	14.72A	20.65A	17.56A	79.14A	189.29A	147.49A	0.10	0.37	0.23	0.89	4.21	2.48
1916-1917 ..	85,990	77,450	163,440	28.17A	45.85A	36.56A	6.81A	25.06A	17.67A	16.04	34.42	24.76	13.34	32.70	22.52	12.13A	11.43A	11.80A	96.16A	226.70A	173.89A	0.16	0.41	0.28	1.10	5.55	3.21
1917-1918 ..	89,240	78,440	167,680	27.61A	46.32A	36.38A	7.02A	25.35A	17.98A	13.47	30.53	21.47	11.47	27.89	19.17	14.14A	15.79A	14.91A	79.14A	200.94A	152.13A	0.13	0.40	0.26	0.87	4.50	2.57
1918 1919 ..	92,610	79 450	172,060	23.84A	41.21A	31.87A	8.38A	24.77A	18.20A	25.19†	69.97†	45.88†	22.08†	66.09†	42.42†	1.35c	23.76c	14.01c	114.58A	297.80A	224.29A	0.19	0.42	0.30	0.81	3.80	2.19
1919-1920 ..	96,110	80,450	176,560	26.12A	51.74A	37.79A	6.44A	24.75A	17.86A	12.89	28.57	20.03	11.05	26.99	18.31	13.23A	23.17A	17.76A	81.45A	183.76A	145.27A	0.22	0.52	0.36	0.83	3.77	2.17
1920-1921 ..	99,750	81,490	181,240	24.30B	45.86B	34.00B	5.07B	24.86B	17.10B	13.68	32.56	22.18	12.03	30.64	20.41	12.27B	15.22B	13.59B	101.49B	231.74B	180.76B	0.37	0.56	0.46	0.73	4.10	2.25
1921-1922 ..	102,730	83,170	185,900	23.11B	50.86B	35.54B	5.31B	25.86B	18.50B	11.97	27.25	18.82	10.72	25.98	17.56	12.39B	24.88B	17.98B	69.50B	173.29B	136.24B	0.20	0.50	0.34	0.98	4.61	2.62
1922-1923 ..	104,920	85,490	190,410	21.44B	49.85B	34.20B	5.82B	25.25B	18.54B	11.44	28.55	19.12	10.06	27.18	17.75	11.38B	22.67B	16.45B	80.44B	196.39B	156.33B	0.21	0.32	0.26	0.75	4.15	2.28
1923-1924 ..	107,150	87,880	195,030	21.47B	50.11B	34.40B	5.11B	24.21B	17.70B	11.63	30.45	20.13	10.24	29.04	18.73	11.23B	21.07B	15.67B	72.39B	187.27B	148.36B	0.11	0.23	0.16	0.74	4.53	2.44
1924-1925 ..	109,420	90,340	199,760	21.25B	52.47B	35.39B	5.84B	24.12B	18.15B	11.67	28.82	19.43	10.13	27.35	17.92	11.12B	25.12B	17.47B	71.94B	173.93B	140.43B	0.07	0.22	0.14	0.85	4.60	2.55
1925-1926 ..	111,750	92,860	204,610	20.93B	48.55B	33.47B	4.67B	24.20B	17.55B	11.50	26.91	18.51	9.66	25.52	16.87	11.27B	23.03B	16.60B	65.18B	175.49B	138.21B	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.63	3.96	2.14

\* This period represents 296 days; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.  
† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.  
A. These figures are uncorrected.  
B. These figures are corrected for outward transfers.  
C. These figures (which are uncorrected) represent a Natural Decrease, which was due to the excessive number of deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

Table D.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers for the 52 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1926, corrected to a basis of 365 days.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1925.			Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase of Births (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).		Death rates from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1. Sea Point ..	13,233	2,573	15,806	188	43	14.25	16.76	8	25	4.26	58.14	114	13	8.64	5.07	74	30	5.61	11.69	7	3	37.23	69.77	7	1	0.53	0.39
2. Harbour .. ..	4,511	4,503	9,014	77	147	17.12	32.73	4	46	5.19	31.29	60	88	13.34	19.60	17	59	3.78	13.13	6	23	77.92	156.46	4	12	0.89	2.67
3. Central (West) ..	1,850	4,526	6,376	34	240	18.43	53.17	3	56	8.82	23.33	23	118	12.47	26.14	11	122	5.96	27.03	4	35	117.65	145.83	1	15	0.54	3.32
4. Kloof .. ..	9,931	6,643	16,574	140	333	14.14	50.27	12	67	8.57	20.12	86	121	8.68	18.26	54	212	5.46	32.01	8	47	57.14	141.14	4	20	0.40	3.02
5. Park .. ..	9,509	2,051	11,560	142	78	14.97	38.13	6	31	4.23	39.74	90	43	9.49	21.02	52	35	5.48	17.11	5	12	35.21	153.85	4	8	0.42	3.91
6. Central (East) ..	6,726	15,393	22,119	129	768	19.23	50.03	5	188	3.88	24.48	69	430	10.29	28.01	60	338	8.94	22.02	12	158	93.02	205.73	6	59	0.89	3.84
7. Castle .. ..	3,250	12,505	15,755	106	697	32.70	55.89	13	144	12.26	20.66	44	326	13.58	26.14	62	371	19.12	29.75	6	101	56.60	144.91	5	77	1.54	6.17
8. Woodstock ..	11,837	6,124	17,961	356	274	30.16	44.86	20	62	5.62	22.63	145	149	12.28	24.40	211	125	17.88	20.46	40	51	112.36	186.13	12	32	1.02	5.24
9. Salt River ..	11,416	6,519	17,935	356	335	31.27	51.53	14	67	3.93	20.00	113	147	9.93	22.61	243	188	21.34	28.92	27	51	75.84	152.24	8	16	0.70	2.46
10. Mowbray ..	11,803	3,435	15,238	202	140	17.16	40.87	8	33	3.96	23.57	101	69	8.58	20.14	101	71	8.58	20.73	8	24	39.60	171.43	4	9	0.34	2.63
11. Maitland ..	4,876	4,995	9,871	142	376	29.20	75.48	7	114	4.93	30.32	47	236	9.67	47.38	95	140	19.53	28.10	14	84	98.59	223.40	3	25	0.62	5.02
12. Rondebosch ..	6,727	10,156	16,883	143	451	21.32	44.53	2	119	1.40	26.39	65	266	9.69	26.26	78	185	11.63	18.27	9	85	62.94	188.47	6	35	0.89	3.46
13. Claremont ..	8,371	9,639	18,010	229	435	27.43	45.25	5	78	2.18	17.93	66	215	7.91	22.37	163	220	19.52	22.88	2	69	8.73	158.62	1	32	0.12	3.33
14. Kalk Bay ..	5,289	3,754	9,043	88	173	16.68	46.21	2	52	2.27	30.06	37	114	7.01	30.45	51	59	9.67	15.76	4	40	45.45	231.21	4	19	0.76	5.08
Not allocated ..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	28	—	—	16	22	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	7	—	—
A. Inward Transfers..	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
B. City of Capetown..	111,750	92,860	204,610	2,453	4,496	22.01	48.55	109	1,088	4.67C	24.20	1,114	2,363	10.00	25.52	1,339	2,133	12.01	23.03	153	789	62.37	175.49	76	367	0.68	3.96

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.  
B. Exclusive of all figures relating to N'dabeni Location, which are shown separately in Table I on page cvii.  
C. Exclusive of the 121 European births (inward transfers), as the number of same which was illegitimate is not available



Table E.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year Ended.	Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates (Uncorrected.)			Death Rates Corrected for Outward Transfers.			Infant Mortality Rates.			Tuberculosis Death Rates Corrected for Outward Transfers.		
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	All Classes.
Union of S.A. . .	31st Dec., 1925	26·51	..	..	2·58	..	..	9·39	..	..	..	..	..	68·39	..	..	0·53	..	..
Capetown . .	53 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1925.	21·25 <sup>1</sup>	52·47 <sup>1</sup>	35·39 <sup>1</sup>	5·84 <sup>1</sup>	24·12 <sup>1</sup>	18·15 <sup>1</sup>	11·67	28·82	19·43	10·13	27·35	17·92	71·94 <sup>1</sup>	173·93 <sup>1</sup>	140·43 <sup>1</sup>	0·85	4·60	2·55
Capetown . .	52 weeks ended 2nd July, 1926.	20·93 <sup>1</sup>	48·55 <sup>1</sup>	33·47 <sup>1</sup>	4·67 <sup>1</sup>	24·20 <sup>1</sup>	17·55 <sup>1</sup>	11·50	26·91	18·51	9·66	25·52	16·87	65·18 <sup>1</sup>	175·49 <sup>1</sup>	138·21 <sup>1</sup>	0·63	3·96	2·14
Johannesburg . .	30th June, 1926	23·75 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	3·60	..	..	10·86	27·71 <sup>2</sup>	15·95	9·50	25·56 <sup>2</sup>	13·70	74·01	446·93 <sup>2</sup>	185·36	0·36	1·57 <sup>2</sup>	1·24
Durban . .	30th June, 1926	19·63 <sup>1</sup>	48·91 <sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup>	..	3·41 <sup>1</sup>	15·21 <sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup>	..	11·51	39·34 <sup>2</sup>	..	8·81	31·36 <sup>2</sup>	..	45·81	19·56 <sup>2</sup>	..	0·50	3·72 <sup>2</sup>	..
Pretoria . .	30th June, 1926	22·55 <sup>1</sup>	17·17 <sup>1</sup>	20·58 <sup>1</sup>	3·99	35·35	13·48	..	..	..	7·73	16·13	10·79	50·99	361·11	145·61	0·33	1·26	0·67
Port Elizabeth . .	30th June, 1926	25·26	45·47	31·88	6·42	30·94	17·89	..	..	..	9·76	27·93	15·72	61·47	213·06	132·36	0·55	5·23	2·07
Bloemfontein . .	30th June, 1926	20·7	18·4 <sup>3</sup>	..	1·2	32·00 <sup>3</sup>	..	11·4	..	..	6·9	29·43	..	56·00	583·93	..	0·35	1·63	..
Pietermaritzburg . .	30th June, 1926	19·3 <sup>1</sup>	15·7	..	..	..	..	12·5	11·2	..	8·6	..	..	48·61	188·40	..	0·26	1·3	..
East London . .	30th June, 1926	23·2	39·0	31·3	4·6	51·4	33·7	10·2	40·1	24·6	8·9 <sup>5</sup>	35·0	21·5	72·0	370·0	262·0	0·2	3·2	1·6
Kimberley . .	30th June, 1926	21·6	37·7 <sup>2</sup>	23·1	3·1	17·6 <sup>2</sup>	18·6	12·8	17·7 <sup>2</sup>	18·3	10·9	17·2 <sup>2</sup>	..	91·4	166·1 <sup>2</sup>	210·0	..	..	..
England and Wales	1925 . .	..	..	18·3	..	..	..	..	..	12·2	..	..	10·7 <sup>6</sup>	..	..	75·0	..	..	1·04
County of London	1925 . .	..	..	17·9	..	..	..	..	..	11·9	..	..	..	..	..	67·95	..	..	1·12

<sup>1</sup> Corrected for Outward Transfers.

<sup>2</sup> Euraficans only.

<sup>3</sup> Natives only.

<sup>4</sup> Uncorrected and for Euraficans only.

<sup>5</sup> Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution as well.

<sup>6</sup> Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution only.







**Table H.**

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE.

Diseases.	Race.	1915 — 1916. A.	1916 — 1917. A.	1917 — 1918. A.	1918 — 1919. A.	1919 — 1920. B.	1920 — 1921. B.	1921 — 1922. B.	1922 — 1923. B.	1923 — 1924. B.	1924 — 1925. B.	1925 — 1926. B.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	128 8	52 4	97 13	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	189 51	164 41	107 32	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46
Enteric or Typhoid Fever..	Eur. Non-E.	163 133	163 149	138 124	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100
Erysipelas .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	40 13	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	7 20	2 4	9 12	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Eur. Non-E.					— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —
Infective Encephalitis ..	Eur. Non-E.						3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10
Leprosy .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2
Typhus .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —
Small Pox .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.					78 55	— —	— —	18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161
Pneumonia, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.						18 40	63 97	72 111			
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.									6 13	28 52	25 61
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	Eur. Non-E.									23 68	76 203	83 186
Cholera .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plague .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Anthrax .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Glanders .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —
Rabies .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malta Fever .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1
Yellow Fever .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Trachoma .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.											2 4
Tuberculosis, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.	136 456	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531			
Tuberculosis Respiratory Sys- tem .. .. .	Eur. Non-E.									132 568	194 572	146 533
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Eur. Non-E.									10 75	16 71	28 116

A.=corrected for imported cases.

B.=corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnoses.

\* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.



Table I.

N'DABENI LOCATION, MAITLAND.

SHOWING POPULATION, PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS AND RATES (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS) FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED JULY 2ND, 1926, AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MISDIAGNOSES) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1925, TO JUNE 30TH, 1926.

Population as at the Census, May, 1926.					NATIVES.																	
European.			Natives.		Births.			Still Births.	Birth Rate (per 1,000 per-sons).	Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.	Deaths.		Death Rate (per 1,000 per-sons).	Deaths under One Year Old.		Infant Mor-tality (per 1,000 births).	Deaths from Tuberculosis (All forms).		Death-rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.			M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.				
7	8	15	4,218	1,113	5,331	63	49	7	6	125	16	24.25	10.40	75	41	22.51	21	16	296.00	7	4	2.13

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE : NATIVES.												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis, Other Forms.		Enteric Fever.		Acute Primary Pneumonia.		Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia.		Total Cases.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7	5	1	—	4	—	1	3	1	—	1	13	10

Deaths in N'Dabeni Location Hospital, 34 (29 residents and 5 Outward Transfers).

## Table J.

# BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1925-1926.

CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE, TEMPERATURE, INDEX ERROR, CAPACITY AND CAPILLARITY.

Month.	M. and A.	Average for nineteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1925.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for nineteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1925.	Lowest and Date for nineteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1925.
1925.								
July	30·317	30·185	30·605	17th	30·050	10th	30·709	28·924
August	30·276	30·265	30·458	26th	30·044	11th	30·984	29·753
September	30·284	30·244	30·452	16th	30·118	26th	30·691	29·694
October	30·223	30·210	30·418	1st	30·022	27th	30·563	29·727
November	30·176	30·182	30·468	11th	29·831	14th	30·841	29·905
December	30·186	30·133	30·388	8th	29·986	16th	30·569	29·754
1926.								
January	30·151	30·102	30·254	28th	29·974	25th	30·500	29·757
February	30·163	30·095	30·315	22nd	29·865	24th	30·945	29·775
March	30·199	30·142	30·391	10th	30·060	6th	30·608	29·002
April	30·238	30·159	30·466	19th	30·006	4th	30·445	29·098
May	30·224	30·221	30·454	14th	29·982	22nd	30·571	29·078
June	30·325	30·273	30·552	1st, 18th	29·886	9th	30·633	29·089
Year	30·230	30·184	30·605	17/7/1925	29·865	24/2/1926	30·984	28·924
							26/8/1921	13/7/1917.





Table L. **RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1925-1926.**

		RAINFALL.						HUMIDITY			
Month.		Amount in Inches.	Average for nineteen Yrs. in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1925.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for nineteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1925.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for nineteen Years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1925.		Mean Saturation 100.	Average for nineteen Yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1925.
						Amount in Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.		
1925.											
July	...	4.43	3.61	18	14.1	1.10	23rd	2.67	26th, 1920	81.71	85.40
August	...	1.75	3.06	12	13.2	0.61	11th	1.90	8th, 1909	83.39	85.43
September	...	1.75	2.14	12	10.9	0.70	9th	1.45	17th, 1911	75.60	81.44
October	...	2.54	1.28	11	8.6	0.61	5th	1.10	5th, 1920	74.30	74.97
November	...	2.48	1.11	12	7.4	0.86	14th	2.35	13th, 1923	73.10	72.80
December	...	0.40	0.94	7	6.0	0.13	13th	1.61	18th, 1920	70.04	68.83
1926.											
January	...	0.30	0.52	3	3.7	0.24	3rd	0.90	21st, 1914	73.16	69.84
February	...	0.91	0.38	5	3.7	0.60	24th	0.50	2nd, 1920	75.18	72.75
March	...	0.19	0.71	4	4.9	0.10	9th	1.08	27th, 1910	74.71	76.33
April	...	1.78	1.68	10	9.1	0.66	26th	1.61	5th, 1912	79.20	81.65
May	...	3.56	2.76	17	12.1	0.73	9th	2.76	19th, 1911	81.39	83.20
June	...	1.06	4.34	11	14.8	0.43	16th	2.35	14th, 1909	85.90	86.01
Year	...	21.15	22.63	122	108.5	1.10	23/7/1925	2.76	19/5/1911	77.31	78.22



Table M

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1925-1926.

Month.		Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for one foot ° F, nineteen yrs. 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1925.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for two feet ° F, nineteen yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1925.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for four feet ° F, nineteen yrs. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1925.
1925.	July ...	55.0 to 57.8	49.2 to 58.1	57.0 to 58.1	54.6 to 59.8	58.8 to 59.9	57.3 to 62.5
	August ...	55.8 to 58.2	50.9 to 59.9	57.0 to 58.3	54.5 to 59.8	58.5 to 59.2	56.8 to 59.4
	September ...	56.8 to 64.8	50.9 to 67.2	58.0 to 62.0	55.0 to 65.5	59.0 to 61.4	57.0 to 63.0
	October ...	58.0 to 65.9	57.2 to 75.9	60.3 to 63.8	58.0 to 72.5	61.0 to 62.8	56.8 to 66.1
	November ...	61.5 to 66.7	61.3 to 78.0	62.4 to 65.2	61.0 to 74.9	62.5 to 65.9	60.8 to 70.3
	December ...	63.0 to 69.4	65.6 to 79.8	63.5 to 68.0	64.2 to 77.8	63.8 to 66.2	63.8 to 81.4
1926.	January ...	66.7 to 73.0	67.0 to 81.9	66.8 to 70.6	68.0 to 79.9	66.1 to 68.3	66.2 to 76.7
	February ...	66.9 to 72.2	68.0 to 82.2	68.9 to 71.1	69.0 to 80.0	68.3 to 69.3	68.0 to 77.0
	March ...	68.0 to 72.7	64.0 to 79.2	68.8 to 70.9	65.2 to 78.6	68.2 to 69.2	67.9 to 76.9
	April ...	61.6 to 69.1	58.9 to 74.5	64.7 to 68.8	63.0 to 76.1	65.8 to 68.8	62.2 to 75.8
	May ...	56.1 to 66.8	53.0 to 67.6	59.2 to 65.9	58.0 to 69.5	62.5 to 66.2	61.0 to 71.5
	June ...	54.0 to 58.2	51.3 to 63.0	57.2 to 59.2	56.0 to 63.2	60.2 to 62.3	59.1 to 65.8
Year		54.0 to 73.0	49.2 to 82.2	57.0 to 71.1	54.5 to 80.0	58.5 to 69.3	56.8 to 81.4







